

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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## Business Cards.

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And Agent to take Acknowledgments.  
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And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of  
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Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,  
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Pianos and Musical Instruments.  
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And the Azores and Madeira Islands.  
1856-y

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## HAWAII'S NEW MILITARY CHIEF.

Colonel Robert Hamilton McLean  
Now in Charge of Forces

OFFICER OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY

Address to Officers and Regulars—Will  
Require Strict Discipline—Inspection  
of Military Quarters—Official Call.  
New Equipments for the Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Colonel  
R. H. McLean, who has been ap-  
pointed by President Dole to the com-  
mand of the Hawaiian army, arrived  
here yesterday and is at the Occi-  
dental.

The Colonel graduated from the  
Naval Academy at Annapolis, and  
after twenty years in the United  
States Naval Marine Corps he resig-  
ned to go into business with his brother

uniform purchased in the States.  
In speech the new Colonel is easy  
and mild-mannered, but capable of  
stern discipline while on duty. He  
chatted pleasantly regarding his  
trip here and the work before him.  
There had been many and some-  
what wonderful changes since he  
was in Honolulu as ensign on the  
Pensacola twenty years ago, so  
much so in fact that he would have  
hardly known the place. Colonel  
McLean while in the ranks is a  
stern disciplinarian and possesses  
unusual merit as a soldier and di-  
rector. In appearance he is of me-  
dium stature, about 40 years of  
age, light complected, with a  
long, flowing moustache and wears  
eye-glasses.

Colonel McLean has in view  
many new equipments for the mi-  
litary, but just at present does not  
desire to discuss them.

Secretary Gresham Ill

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 1.—Sec-  
retary Gresham is again ill and con-  
fined to his room. Several members  
of the diplomatic corps came to the



COLONEL ROBERT HAMILTON MCLEAN, HAWAII'S NEW MILITARY CHIEF.  
[From a photograph.]

in Paris. Things did not go to suit  
him, however, and he re-entered the  
navy.

Colonel McLean said yesterday that  
he had some ideas regarding new  
guns and equipments for the island  
republic, but thought it unwise at  
present to go into details. The Ha-  
waiian army now consists of 700 well-  
drilled men, with an auxiliary in re-  
serve of 1500 militia. These troops  
have been likened to the Swiss on ac-  
count of their excellence in marks-  
manship.

Colonel McLean was at one time  
the military instructor at Ogonz Col-  
lege, near Philadelphia. He is cred-  
ited with exceptional shrewdness in  
military affairs, and President Dole is  
credited with having made a good  
choice.

The Colonel wears a large mus-  
tache, is quite bald, and altogether is  
a type of the modern soldier. He will  
sail for the islands on the Alameda  
today.

Colonel Robert Hamilton Mc-  
Lean, Hawaii's new military chief,  
arrived yesterday by the Alameda.  
He went directly from the steamer  
to military headquarters and during  
the morning saw President  
Dole and later assumed his official  
duties.

The regulars were drawn up for  
inspection and made acquainted  
with their chief. Colonel McLean  
made a short address to the officers  
and soldiers. He would expect  
discipline and faithful duty, prom-  
ising not to send them where he  
would not go himself.

During the afternoon the Colonel  
inspected quarters about the bar-  
racks and found ample work in  
acquainting himself with details in  
connection with his duties.

He was the guest of Minister  
Hatch at dinner last evening. To-  
day Colonel McLean will make a  
number of official calls and settle  
down to routine work.

A representative of this paper  
had the pleasure of a short conver-  
sation with Colonel McLean yester-  
day. He was attired in a new

State Department today to see him  
without success. Among them were  
Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Em-  
bassador; Senor Arrigast, the Guate-  
malan representative, and Dr. Guz-  
man, Nicaraguan Minister.

**THE PACIFIC CABLE**  
Would More Than Pay for Itself in  
Twenty Five Years.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), May 1.—Mr.  
Larke of Canada submitted to the  
Sydney Chamber of Commerce yester-  
day a scheme for laying a Pacific  
submarine cable from Great Britain  
and Canada to Australia. The scheme  
contemplates the expenditure of  
£1,600,000 as the cost of the work,  
which sum, the projectors believe, can  
be borrowed at 2 1/2 per cent. It is es-  
timated that half of the present Aus-  
tralian and Canadian business at two  
shillings a word would repay the cap-  
ital in twenty five years, besides pay-  
ing the annual expenses.

**REPRESENTATIVE HITT MAY DIE.**  
Fears That He Will Not Survive His  
Present Illness.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—An un-  
favorable change in the condition of  
Representative Hitt of Illinois took  
place yesterday, and his condition is  
less favorable than for the past week.  
Mr. Hitt continued to grow worse  
during the day, and tonight his con-  
dition is alarming.

At 2 a. m. his brain symptoms were  
becoming very serious. Fears are en-  
tertained that he may not survive the  
night.

**While Not Convicted**  
LONDON, Eng., May 1.—The jury  
in the Wilde case retired at 1:30 this  
afternoon and after being out a short  
time reported that they had failed to  
agree on a verdict. Wilde will be  
tried again at the next session of the  
Central Criminal Court.

**Whooping Cough**  
There is no danger from this  
disease when Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy is freely given. It liquefies  
the tough mucus and aids its ex-  
pectoration. It also lessens the  
severity and frequency of paroxysms  
of coughing, and insures a speedy  
recovery. There is not the least  
danger in giving the remedy to  
children or babies, as it contains no  
injurious substance. For sale by all  
medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co.,  
Agents.

## MORE TALK OF FILIBUSTERS.

Another Plot to Overthrow the Re-  
public Being Hatched

EXILES WANT HEAVY DAMAGES.

Sir Edward Grey Says Hawaiian Govern-  
ment Was Given Recognition by Eng-  
land Upon Its Stability Being Ascer-  
tained—No Precedent for Withdrawal

Telegraphic dispatches from Port  
Townsend yesterday morning an-  
nounced that mysterious individuals  
had purchased a large number of rifles  
and stores of ammunition from the  
gun stores in nearly all the cities and  
towns on Puget Sound, and that even  
Portland had been drawn upon. Mys-  
terious schooners were reported to  
have been seen sailing the waters of  
the Sound and rounding the northern  
headlands seaward bound. It was  
assumed by those who were watching  
the movements of the men and vessels  
that they were bound for Hawaii,  
says the San Francisco "April  
30th.

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that the guns  
purchased and shipped as  
out it is not true that the ves-  
sels are under surveillance or will be  
stopped before they pass the straits.  
In all probability they are now out on  
the deep blue sea, safely lost in the  
broad latitudes of the Pacific.

"Can the arms be landed in Hawaii  
without being taken by the Govern-  
ment?" was asked.  
"Can they? Well, I think so."  
"It's the easiest thing imaginable,"  
he continued. "Landings can be  
made at forty places or more on the  
island of Oahu alone. The guns could  
be landed and hidden in half an hour  
if necessary. Besides the people are  
now all in favor of overthrowing the  
Dole Government—all except Dole  
and his fellow office-holders. I  
wouldn't be afraid to touch the shore  
and ask the police to help me land  
the forbidden goods. They are all  
tired of the present regime.

"I have a letter of a late date in  
which I am informed that the people  
are anxiously waiting for the coming  
of the filibusters who will relieve  
them.

"I am told that Dole knows this,  
too, and he is breaking down under  
the strain. He has gone to Maui to  
rest because he is suffering from an  
ailment of the head.

"Speaking of arms," added Mr. Ash-  
ford, "there are several hundred  
stands of arms hidden on the island of  
Oahu at this moment. The guns that  
have gone from Puget Sound are  
merely re-enforcements. The men to  
stand behind them will soon follow."

**ANOTHER PLOT BREWING**  
Hawaiian Officials Watching the Move-  
ments of Refugees on the Sound

PORT TOWNSEND, April 30.—Secret  
agents in the employ of the Hawaiian  
Government are here, and claim to  
have discovered a plot whereby sev-  
eral persons who were banished from  
the islands had conceived and partly  
executed a plan to send down a cargo  
of arms to Honolulu for use in a con-  
templated insurrection. The Chief of  
the Secret Service of Hawaii had  
written a letter to the Chief of Police  
here imparting similar information  
and asked that the movements of cer-  
tain persons on Puget Sound be closely  
watched. Two or three small sailing  
craft have lately been acting very sus-  
piciously, and this, together with the  
fact that all the firearms held in stock  
by dealers on the Sound have been  
purchased by strangers who said they  
were going to Alaska, leads Hawai-  
ians to suspect that another plot to  
overthrow the Republic is hatching.

**CLAIMS AGAINST HAWAII**  
Half a Dozen Exiles Who Want Heavy  
Damages from the Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—United  
States Minister Willis at Honolulu,  
has transmitted to Secretary Gresham  
a number of statements, sworn to be-  
fore Consul-General Mills, of Ameri-  
can citizens who were arrested by the  
Hawaiian Government for complicity  
in the rebellion, and were permitted  
to leave Hawaii only under promise  
not to return during their lifetime.  
Claims for damages were made in  
each case, and are included in the  
statements. The names of these Ameri-  
cans are  
P. M. Rooney, born in 1849 in Duch-  
ess county, N. Y., late manager of the  
Daily Holomua, who claims \$50,000  
damages  
H. A. Juen, born in Stamford,  
Conn., a painter, Custom House In-  
spector and Chief of Police under the  
Provisional Government, who claims  
\$5 per day during imprisonment and  
exemplary damages  
Henry von Werthen, born in New  
Orleans in 1872, business agent, claims  
\$65 per month during forty-three days  
confinement  
Charles F. Molleno, a Hawaiian  
naturalized in San Francisco in 1873,  
a barber, damages \$1 per day during  
confinement  
James Durell, born in New Orleans

In 1855, shopkeeper, damages \$25,000  
John Ross, born in Scotland, natu-  
ralized in New York, planter, damages  
\$100,000.

**THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC**  
Sir Edward Grey Tells Why It Was Re-  
cognized by Great Britain

LONDON, April 29.—Sir Edward  
Grey, in the House of Commons today,  
replying to a question, said that official  
recognition was given to the Ha-  
waiian Government upon the stability  
of the form of government being as-  
certained. He knew of no precedent  
for the withdrawal of such recog-  
nition.

## THAT THURSTON LETTER.

Minister Willis Asks Investiga-  
tion Concerning Its Delivery.

At the request of Minister Willis  
the Government ordered an investi-  
gation of the delay of the letter  
from Mr. Gresham referring to Mr.  
Thurston.

Minister Damon received a letter  
from W. O. Atwater yesterday fore-  
noon in which it is stated that the  
letter was mailed on a steamer  
going direct from San Francisco to  
Japan, and consequently was not  
handled by any of the steamers  
touching at Honolulu, until the re-  
turn trip when it was delivered.  
It will thus be seen that no  
blame can be attached to the offi-  
cers of the Hawaiian postal service.

## OPERA HOUSE WALLS ARE SAFE.

Expert Commission So Declares  
After a Thorough Examination.

Plans For New Building Being Made By  
Architect Ripley—Decision Not  
Yet Reached For Work.

Shortly after the conflagration of  
the opera house on February 12th,  
Architect C. B. Ripley was request-  
ed by W. G. Irwin to make an ex-  
amination of the standing walls. Mr.  
Ripley expressed the opinion  
that the walls were in good order  
and could be used in reconstruction  
with due safety.

In order that the matter might  
be definitely settled it was con-  
cluded to request a commission of  
expert builders to view the premises  
and make a full report thereon.  
Messrs. W. E. Rowell, Superintend-  
ent of Public Works, Robert Lish-  
man and F. J. Wilhelm were select-  
ed. These gentlemen made a  
thorough examination of the walls  
yesterday and reported as follows:

HONOLULU, May 7th, 1895.  
SIR—At your request we have ex-  
amined the walls of the Music Hall  
which have remained standing since  
the fire, and find: The two side walls  
and the end wall fronting on King  
street retain their original shape, so  
that no deviation from perpendicular-  
ity is perceptible with possibly a very  
slight exception for six or eight feet  
from the top of the extreme makai  
ends of the two side walls. This out-  
ward leaning of the top corners is so  
slight that it is a question whether it  
might not have been as perceptible  
before the fire.

In our opinion the walls are as safe  
to use as any new walls of the same  
thickness and material which can be  
built, provided that all cracked por-  
tions of the rear end walls are re-  
moved and a proper bond with the  
corners is made in rebuilding.  
Of course in reconstruction the floor  
and ceiling timbers should be thor-  
oughly anchored to the walls. Any  
weakness in the walls which might  
develop at the points where the  
wooden furring strips were built in  
will be obviated by your plan of re-  
moving all such strips and filling the  
spaces with mortar.

We consider the temporary bracing  
might be made more complete and  
substantial to provide against the pos-  
sible damage from extraordinary high  
winds. Respectfully submitted,  
W. E. ROWELL,  
ROBERT LISHMAN,  
F. J. WILHELM

While it has not been definitely  
determined whether the structure  
will be rebuilt, plans will be pre-  
pared and other preliminaries at-  
tended to, so that work can be  
commenced at any time.

## Generous Contributions.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin has donated  
\$1000 to the Hawaiian Board and  
\$500 to the Mission Children's So-  
ciety. The latter organization still  
requires some \$400 for the year's  
work.

The Japanese colony of Hono-  
lulu is full of business preparing  
for the celebration to be held to-  
morrow.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY  
manufacture rubber stamps of all  
descriptions.



## VIEWS OF LORD KIMBERLY.

British Commissioner's Letter Read  
In Meeting of Councils

WALKER - RICKARD AFFIDAVITS

Didn't Know What They Were Signing  
Kamakina Granted Rights of Citizen  
Ship-Saloon Keepers Want Re-  
bate - Lengthy Executive Session

The Advisory Councils met in the council chamber on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Owing to absence of Chairman Allen, Councilman Tenney acted as chairman pro tem. Attorney-General Smith introduced a petition for the pardon of J. M. Kamakina of Kauai convicted of forgery in 1881. He had served his time and requested to be restored to his civil rights. The Executive Council recommended that the request be granted and President Dole spoke favorably of the signers of the petition. The motion to allow the petition was carried unanimously.

President Dole submitted a petition from the liquor dealers of the city calling attention to the loss they had experienced on account of martial law and asking for remuneration. This was referred to the judiciary committee.

Minister Hatch read the following communication from British Commissioner Hawes announcing the attitude to be maintained by Great Britain in the cases of Rickard, Walker and Hewett:

HONOLULU, 4th May, 1895.  
SIR:—With reference to my dispatch to you of the 23d of February last on the subject of the nationality of Messrs. Rickard, Walker and Hewett in which I informed you that I had decided to submit the whole question to my government and await their decision, I have the honor now to inform you that Lord Kimberly has had under his careful consideration the question of the nationality of the above named men and has come to the conclusion that in the case of Mr. Hewett there is no ground on which to support a claim to British nationality, as he appears to have made the proper application, given the requisite proof and obtained a certificate of Hawaiian nationality. The case of the other two men has, however, been viewed differently.

His lordship states that they do not appear to have voluntarily and knowingly become naturalized. They are only shown to have taken the oath of allegiance to King Kalakaua and his successor, and they assert that they took that oath on the express assurance that it would not affect their nationality and there is no proof that certificates of naturalization were issued to them. I am, therefore, instructed to represent to your government that Her Majesty's government cannot admit that the Hawaiian nationality of Messrs. Rickard and Walker has been established.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.  
(Signed) A. G. S. HAWES,  
H. B. M. Commissioner and  
Consul-General

The affidavits made by Walker and Rickard were as follows:

I hereby declare upon oath that in order to obtain greater facilities for employment, I did, at the suggestion of the late King Kalakaua, sign a document which I understood from the king would ensure to me greater privileges as a resident in Honolulu and as the husband of a Hawaiian wife, but which he told me would in no way affect my position and rights as a British subject.

I had no knowledge whatever that said document was the oath of allegiance. I simply signed my name in a book before a clerk in the Department of the Interior, and not in the presence of a magistrate or member of the government.

(Signed) T. B. WALKER.  
Signed and sworn to the 15th day of February, 1895, before me,  
(Signed) THOMAS RAIN WALKER,  
British Vice-Consul.

I hereby declare upon oath that during the reign of the late King Kalakaua I made a declaration of allegiance before a clerk in the Interior Department, that, to the best of my recollection I was not sworn upon this occasion; that I did not understand this declaration to convey any forfeiture of my British nationality, and that I was informed by Major Woodhouse, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General, that no such forfeiture was conveyed by the declaration, which I made only to qualify myself, at the urgent request of many British and other residents, to become a member of the legislature.

(Signed) W. H. RICKARD.  
Signed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1895.  
(Signed) THOMAS RAIN WALKER,  
British Vice-Consul.

Minister Hatch said, "The views expressed at this time do not meet the present circumstances. No views were expressed by members of the Council."

The Council, by the marshal, has decided to adjourn and deputy sheriff to take the oath of office passed the second reading. Following this action, on motion of President Dole, the Council went into executive session.

## HORSE FLESH IS IN DEMAND.

Five Thousand Head Ordered to be  
Slaughtered at Once.

ANIMALS ARE BEING FED TO HOGS.

Meat is to be Canned and Shipped to  
France - Effort to be Made to Send  
Article to Japan as Well - Profitable  
Market for Stockmen of the North.

TACOMA (Wash.,) April 24.—A band of 5,000 horses has been ordered slaughtered in Eastern Washington and Oregon. The meat is to be canned and shipped to France. An effort will also be made to ship canned horseflesh to Japan. The horses were contracted for at the rate of \$5 a head, and those not suitable for canning, it is said, will be treated at the rendering works.

James K. Ralph, a stock buyer, arrived tonight from the Eastern Washington and Oregon ranges, and reports that there are many thousands of horses fit for canning purposes, ready for a purchaser who will pay \$5 a head. The idea of selling canned horseflesh, originated in Oregon about a year ago, when a few horses were slaughtered and their flesh canned. The canned horseflesh was shipped to France as an experiment. The meat was highly appreciated by the Frenchmen and a large order was placed for American canned horse. Mr. Ralph says a syndicate of stockraisers and men of capital has been organized for the purpose of buying horses and slaughtering them for canning and rendering purposes.

It is estimated that \$5 net can be made on each horse treated at the rendering works, after paying \$5 for the horse in the first instance, and an additional \$2 a head for freight and care. At the horse cannery it is proposed to treat the horse meat after the fashion of canned beef.

The meat will be thoroughly cooked, boiled and seasoned. Then the flesh is cut up into slices about the size of a man's hand and packed into cans, together with a preserving liquid. The cans are then sealed, fancy horseflesh labels are placed about the can and it is ready for shipment. Mr. Ralph says the ranges in the eastern part of this State and Oregon can be drawn upon for 20,000 head of horses between now and next fall, and that in most instances the farmers will be glad to sell their overplus of horses at \$5, or even \$4 per head.

The 5,000 horses, now ordered, will be rounded up at Pendleton or Walla Walla, and the rendering will be done at Portland. At \$5 a head Mr. Ralph says it will pay the farmers better to raise horses to be slaughtered than to raise wheat at 30 cents per bushel. The original experiment in canning horseflesh was conducted privately at Portland.

W. O. Robb of this city, a contractor who deals in horses, says that several thousand head of horses will be sold on the ranges in this State and Oregon for taxes this year and will bring about \$150 each. Most of the horses that are to be slaughtered, Mr. Robb says, are of an inferior grade, weighing to 800 to 1,100 pounds. They are almost worthless on the range and the farmers are glad to get rid of them at any price.

When they are in good condition their hams will be cured and other parts will be canned. Most of the crude horse hams and canned horse goes to France. He says that horseflesh is just as good as beef.

Horses are being fed to hogs in Eastern Washington. From 50 cents to \$1 is paid for horse carcasses to feed hogs, a good fat hog being worth from \$6 to \$10.

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swear to cleave to and be faithful to the land of my adoption, and therefore ipso facto become an Hawaiian citizen, having no further claim whatsoever upon the land of my birth.

But if upon the other hand I wish during my residence upon the islands to support law and order and the powers that be, as any well intentioned immigrant landing upon a friendly foreign power's shores ought to do, then I take the "oath of allegiance" to support the government of the day and uphold its authority in every way so long as I remain under its protection, but I do not thereby become "naturalized" and still remain  
A BRITISH CITIZEN.

## EXTENSION OF MISSION WORK.

American Sunday Schools Will Be  
Asked For Subscriptions.

Present Accommodations Inadequate For  
Labor Among Portuguese—Excellent Results Already Obtained.

Honolulu people are wide awake concerning the necessity of religious work among the mixed population of the islands. Mission work already accomplished among Hawaiians and foreigners, especially during the last few years, is worthy of praise from those who have at heart the best wishes of the country.

The latest development in that line is a proposition, already taken definite form, of applying to Sunday schools and mission workers in the States as well as persons interested here, for contributions of one dollar toward building a larger house for church and Sabbath school services at the First Portuguese Protestant Mission which was established in September of 1890.

The present edifice being too small for accommodation of the men, has led to the above action by teachers and interested persons of the Mission. It is proposed to use the present church as a school building and build the new venture prove successful.

There is great need for school and kindergarten instruction. The teachers are earnest and enthusiastic; the scholars bright and capable. The work is full of hope and promise; yet there is a lack of room which necessarily means a crippled condition.

The Portuguese constitute about one-sixth of the population of the islands, and more are coming from abroad. They are a strong, sturdy and virile amiable race which have come to stay. Full rights of citizenship have been accorded them; they are, therefore, destined to exert a strong influence here. The Mission proposes to give Portuguese representatives the best of secular and religious instruction.

Money is needed for the work and those at the head of the enterprise are to be congratulated on the novel method adopted for attaining the desired end.

The Hawaiian Board, under whose auspices the Portuguese Mission is conducted, cannot assume this burden in addition to its other extensive work in these and other islands of the Pacific, among Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Marquesans and Gilbert Islanders.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Board held recently, it was "voted to heartily endorse the project of new buildings for the Portuguese Mission. In view of the expansion of the work and present pressing need of better accommodations."

The certificates for donation are neatly gotten up. At the top is the text, "And He said unto them, 'Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every living creature.' At the bottom is another, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.' Diamond head, a native hut and a group of coconut trees are represented.

Remittances, which it is hoped will begin to come in soon, may be made to W. W. Hall, treasurer of the Hawaiian Board, or to one of the undersigned committee: Rev. A. V. Soares, Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Miss Laura L. Pires, Rev. J. M. Chase, A. F. Cooke, J. S. Emerson and W. A. Bowen. These persons wish it understood that the specification of one dollar for donations does not hinder those inclined to give more or less than that amount.

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stamm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a seige of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stamm is foreman of Merriam's confectionery establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes especial pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
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COLD,  
ASTHMA,  
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—  
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR  
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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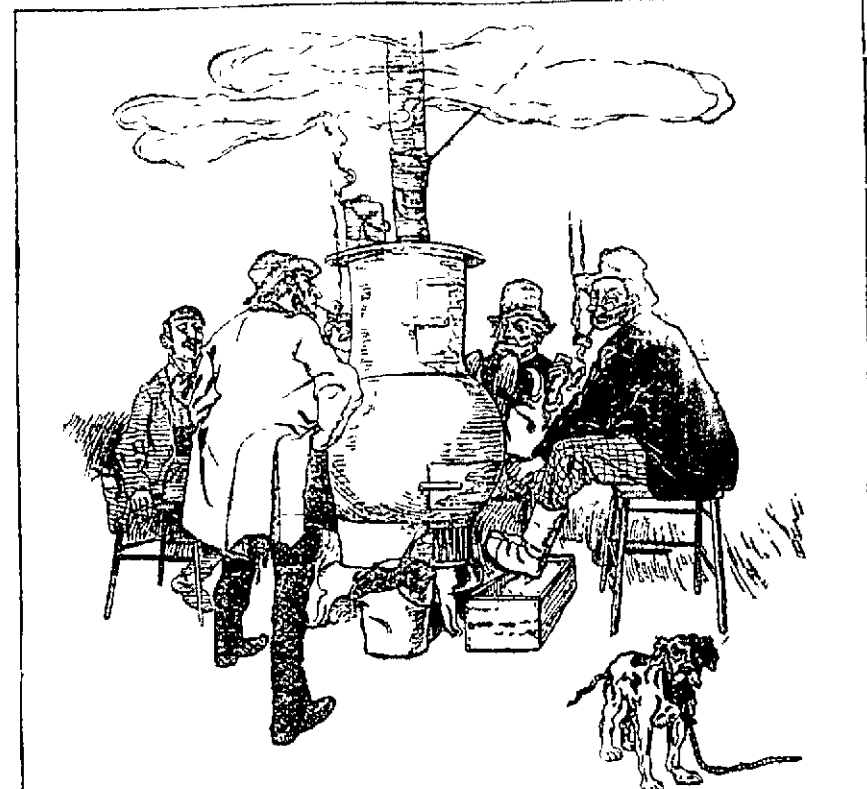
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Leaves New York on or about MAY 15 for this port, if sufficient inducement offers.

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Uncle Hiram—If you want ter have good dogs you must educate 'em to it. I took as much trouble to rear me dog thar ez I did with my son Ike. But that dog is no good 'n'—  
Uncle Hiram—Neither is Ike.—Life.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

# COLORS OF FIRST REGIMENT.

Beautiful Silk Hawaiian Ensign Presented by Mrs. Dole.

APPROPRIATE REPLY BY FISHER.

Emblem to be Protected at All Hazards—Koa Pole Surmounted by Arrow Head—Kept Until Succeeded by Stars and Stripes—Donor Esteemed.

Before the commencement of regimental drill Wednesday p.m. the companies were drawn up in line, preparatory to the flag presentation by Mrs. Dole. Company D, after bringing the flag from the Executive building, marched to a position opposite the center of the battalion. Mrs. Dole, accompanied by the



MRS. SANFORD B. DOLE.

President, Adjutant-General Soper and Major Potter, walked from the rear to the front of Company D. In presenting the flag, Mrs. Dole said: "Colonel Fisher and gentlemen of the National Guard of Hawaii—I take great pleasure in presenting to you tonight this flag, in recognition of your valuable services during the recent unpleasantness. I hope that this flag will carry it until Stars and Stripe Colonel Fish lows: "On beha' you

# INSPECTION OF JAP LABORERS.

Secretary Goro Narita Returns From Official Tour of Hawaii.

Pahala an Exceptional Camp—Japanese in Good Condition There—Systematic Work of Manager Walton.

Mr. Goro Narita, secretary to H. I. J. M's Consulate-General, who left April 23d for a tour of general inspection among Japanese laborers on plantations in Hawaii, returned by the Hall last Tuesday. He speaks as follows concerning his visit:

"My first work was to inspect the Hilo district, which required six days. I remained in Olaa one night. At that place there were fourteen Japanese planters who have rented land and hired 250 laborers of their own nationality to carry on the work. There seemed to be general satisfaction in that locality.

"From there I went to Wainaku and Papaikou, where everything was peaceable among the Japanese.

"At Pahala I found one of the best camps it has been my fortune to inspect. Everything was clean and orderly. The Japanese seemed to know just what they had to do and expect. One man was kept cleaning the quarters all day. At 9 p.m. he was required to ring a bell, which signal required that every light should be extinguished. The wakening bell was rung at 4 a.m., and at an hour later every laborer was supposed to be in line for roll call. Pahala is the only place where this system is in vogue.

"The Japanese at that plantation are in a better condition physically than any other place on Ha-

wai. This I attribute to the fact that not so much rain falls there and also to the extreme neatness of the camp. Mr. C. M. Walton, the new manager, has done good, systematic work during his sojourn there.

"At Naalehu, likewise, everything was quiet and general satisfaction seemed to prevail. The rough gang that used to be there has been subdued by expulsion from the plantation of from twenty to thirty of the ringleaders. G. C. Hewett has adopted a scheme by which he manages to get all the work possible out of his Japanese laborers. In a row side by side with them a gang of Chinamen is set to work. They start evenly, but so great is the feeling of Japanese against Chinese that they work with all possible strength; invariably coming out ahead of their competitors. At the end of the row they are allowed to smoke by way of reward.

"At all the plantations I lectured the Japanese on what they should do. They seemed to take my advice kindly.

"I was approached a great many times by my fellow-countrymen concerning the celebration to be held here Saturday. They were very much interested and wanted me to ask the managers for a day when they could celebrate likewise. I could not properly grant the favor asked and left the matter to them for decision. I presume they will celebrate, for patriotic sentiment is very strong among Japanese as a class.

Mr. Narita desires to thank the respective plantation managers for the universal courtesies extended him while on his tour of inspection.

# AUSTRALIA DEPARTS.

Largest Crowd Ever Seen on the Wharf—Rope on the Propeller.

The largest crowd ever congregated on the Oceanic wharf witnessed the departure of the Australia Wednesday. Every available inch of space under the immense shed was packed with eager humanity. The National Band leaving by the vessel attracted the majority of the people, though large

Nat'l Band took possession of the wharf. Previous to the departure the number of songs, several stirring Hawaiian songs, were sung. The Australia was leaving her aft hawser after being

became entangled with the propeller. The steamer managed to get outside the harbor safely.

Natives made an examination and found the propeller covered with rope. They succeeded in cutting a portion of it away, sufficient to allow the propeller to work, and the steamer put to sea, after an hour and a half delay. About ten feet of rope was firmly wrapped around the shaft. It was not deemed necessary by the officers to remove this, no danger being apprehended.

# WOULD BE NATURALIZED.

Applications of Walker and Rickard Brought to Light.

Government Puts New Phase on Citizenship Question—More Correspondence Pending.

The applications of T. B. Walker and W. H. Rickard to become naturalized citizens of Hawaii were found in the Interior office Wednesday forenoon.

These documents form another clinching point in the stand doubtless to be taken by this Government that Walker and Rickard are full-fledged citizens of Hawaii, and not amenable to British rule under any legal ruling. These documents practically do away with the theory that the men did not know what they were signing when taking the oath of allegiance, and will serve to upset the recent decision of Lord Kimberly on the citizenship of the men.

It is understood that the officials have been searching for the applications for some time, as, although it was well known they were formally presented, there remained a doubt whether the documentary evidence could be produced. The British Minister will now have a new phase of the matter to face which will very likely put Rickard and Walker in the same boat as Hewett.

Fred. Wundenburg has been granted permission to return to the Islands. He is in San Francisco, and will probably arrive by the next Australia.

# CHASE THE WILY SMUGGLERS.

Steamer Lehua Chartered to Cruise Among the Islands

Close Watch is to be Kept for Suspicious Craft—Schooner Laden With Opium Coming

Recent agitation in favor of securing a revenue cutter to patrol for contraband opium cargoes and smugglers has taken definite shape.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Councils it was concluded to charter for a month with option the steamer Lehua of the Wilder line for the purpose mentioned.

In view of the possible landing of an armed filibustering expedition from the Coast, it was deemed necessary to take immediate action.

The Lehua will leave Friday on a cruise around and about the different islands in search of smugglers, and incidentally keep a sharp lookout for suspicious craft. Capt. J. R. McCauley will be in charge of the vessel, with Port Surveyor Sanders as mate. The crew will be made up of fifteen men, all heavily armed. A couple of small howitzers will be taken along as gentle persuaders, if it becomes necessary to bring them into use. Chas. Horswill, of the Likelike, will be the engineer in charge of the Lehua.

A plan of procedure has not been arranged as yet, but it is believed the steamer will make quiet excursions in and out of the harbor. Information received from the Coast recently, stated that a schooner thought to have a large cargo of opium aboard was about ready to start for the Islands. If such proves true and the schooner is seen a warm reception will be given the smuggler.

So far as the chartering of the Lehua is concerned, it is not necessarily a permanent arrangement, though it is quite likely definite action in securing a cutter for revenue purposes will be speedily taken.

# Commissioner's Sale.

THE CIRCUIT COURT, First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—In Equity. Commissioner's Notice of Sale.

The undersigned, Commissioner to sell certain real estate belonging to Ah Roy, a minor, by virtue of an order made by the Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Second Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, gives notice that he will expose for sale at the front door of the Circuit Court in the City of Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and interest of said Ah Roy in and to an undivided one-half of those premises situate at Kailua, Oahu, as follows:

Division C of Lot 6. Beginning at the N. W. corner of this lot being the N. corner of Lot 7 at the fence and running N. 51 deg. 44 min. W. true 61 feet; N. 45 deg. 40 min. E. true 284 feet along Division B; S. 7 deg. 00 min. E. true 88 feet along Beckley Street; S. 45 deg. 10 min. W. 277 feet along Division D to Lot 7 to point of beginning. Area 28840 square feet, the same being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent 2509 and also a portion of the land conveyed by Kekuahi to L. Keawe-amaiki by deed recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 60 page 115.

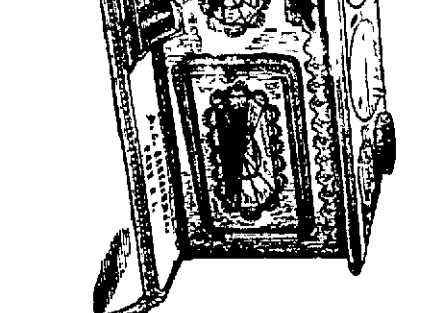
Said sale being subject to the usual action of the Court. Terms cash, U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. (Signed) GEAS. LUCAS, Commissioner.

Dated Honolulu, April 18th, 1895.

The above sale has been postponed to WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1895. 8938-td

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At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES Are the greatest of skin purifiers. As well as blood purifiers. Because of their peculiar action on the pores. They are successful in preventing and curing all forms of Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors. When the best physicians fail. Pure, sweet, gentle, and speedily effective. They especially appeal to mothers and children. Their use at all seasons insures a clear skin and pure blood. As well as sound bodily health.

### Bad Complexions

Sluggish action of the pores also causes the complexion and skin to become dark, yellow, oily, and mothy, giving rise to pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, falling hair, and facial blemishes. The only reliable preventive is Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO. Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin and Blood" 72 pages, 100 testimo-nials, 10c free

# SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET ON THE

# Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

# SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

# HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

# Pacific Hardware Co.,

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

# WAR PHOTOGRAPHS!

Framed at \$1.25 each and upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil; Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

# Lucol and Linseed,

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

# CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS!

(REGISTERED.)

# Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungus, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice. Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

# Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street, Honolulu

# WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGER FOR

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowiness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FAZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor. 26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

# H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Panger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OR—

# DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—

Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drill, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

# DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERE SATINS, VELVETS and FLOUSES CRAPE, &c.

# TAILORS' GOODS,

a full assortment, Silesian, Sheetwings, Stiffeners, Italian Cloth, Hosiery, Meltons, Serge, Kamgarns &c., &c., &c.

# Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

# SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filterpress Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 3 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, —ALSO—

# Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

BY

# H. HACKFELD & CO.

ITO HAN

Near Custom House, Honolulu,

Imported and Dealer in

# Japanese

# Provisions,

# Dry Goods,

AND EVERY LINE OF

# Japanese Manufacture.

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit.

P. O. BOX 116 - MUT. TEL. 592 1616-4f

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# Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sta.

# HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

# FOR SALE!

13 Head of California Mules!

From 3 to 4 Years Old.

(UNBROKEN.)

at Waialae Ranch.

# PAUL R. ISENBERG.

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CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS



# Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.

SAM NOWLEIN says he is out of politics. It is certainly very much in his interests in this case that his word shall be as good as his bond.

ONE of the amusing incidents connected with United States Minister Baker's correspondence with his government on Nicaraguan matter, is his plea in a recent letter, "In heaven's name send me a calendar, for I don't believe there is one in Nicaragua." According to the last advice it would seem that more than one American has lost his reckoning upon Nicaraguan affairs and the study of an historical calendar would not be without its good effects.

Nor long since the Chicago Tribune asked its readers to submit plans for the arrangement of the stars in the field of the American flag, so that after Utah, which will add the forty-fifth star to the flag, is admitted, there will remain an unbroken field. One of the recommendations suggests an arrangement whereby space will remain not alone for Utah, but for New Mexico, Alaska, and as it is always pleasing to find room for one more let us give it to Hawaii, waiting to join this bright galaxy. President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD's discussion of the silver problem in Hawaii is an able presentation of phases of past and possible future financial legislation in this country. Under the present conditions, the large amount of silver used in the payment of salaries, makes the white metal a common medium of exchange in the Islands. All foreign business of the importers is done in gold, on which is a premium of two per cent. This premium is reckoned as an addition to the first cost of the goods and is paid for by the retail purchaser. There is a large field for reform both in banking and methods of doing business, and a compulsory decrease of silver payments will go a long way toward bringing about a realization of the practical benefits of the theory.

SPECIAL attention is called to the exhaustive and interesting report of the financial secretary of the Hawaiian Free Kindergarten given in another column. The growth of this work among the children has been phenomenal and is a splendid monument to the gratuitous labor of the ladies of the Woman's Board. It is now the intention to bring these schools under a distinct organization and extend the accommodations to supply the needs consequent to a constant increase in popularity among the people of every nationality. Too much cannot be said in favor of these schools, and no institutions existing by public subscription have a stronger claim to unloose the purse strings of the men and women thoughtful of the future welfare of the nation.

TAI YIN CHEO, a student of the University of Michigan, in a recent magazine article protests against the use of the word Chinaman instead of Chinese. He states as to the word Chinaman itself, there is nothing good or bad in it, but it somehow involves a sort of contemptuous idea which has been felt by many of the literary men of his country. There is evidently a strong vein of sentiment running through the young man's character, and his plea is based upon much the same feeling that causes the Chinese to resent "John" and accept "Charlie" as a universal method of addressing them. After all, the dignity or lack of dignity implied in the word depends upon the people of China, whom lies the power of inspiring quite as much respect in the term Chinaman as Chinese.

## MONEY WELL EXPENDED.

The experiment of an armed steamer to patrol the coast of the islands and in many respects perform the offices of a revenue cutter service is a good one, and will determine the feasibility of maintaining such a vessel for protection against smugglers and for assistance that may be rendered from time to time to the island shipping.

These islands offer magnificent opportunities for those desiring to land goods contrary to law, to say nothing of the dangers to which the country is exposed from attacks by outside forces of one kind or another. Suer at rumors of filibustering expeditions or vessels with arms as we may, the fact still remains that only a question of funds would keep such an expedition away from these shores. In any large city along the coast line of the United States, it would be a comparatively easy matter to gather a motley crowd who, furnished with arms and a moderate sum of money would risk their lives for the plunder they could win from what they look upon as a virtually defenseless community. We do not anticipate that serious dangers from filibusters menace the country but the incidents of the recent troubles have brought many possibilities to light which were never so thoroughly appreciated in former days. The people have learned that it is far better to be forewarned and forearmed, not always depending upon the heavy work of the detectives for the safety of the community. Arms have been landed, and it can be done again, the dangerous elements profiting by the mistakes of former occasions.

As previously stated, these phases of public protection may be regarded as secondary to putting a quietus on opium trade and performing the duties of a Government dispatch boat, yet, owing to the peculiar combinations existing at this time, it is particularly opportune to make the trial, with a view to proving the efficacy of putting a steamer into permanent service for the Government. The small amount of money to carry out this project can well be afforded.

## CONTROL OF PACIFIC DESTINY.

A Santa Cruz paper, in rehearsing the destiny of the Pacific Coast and the islands of the Pacific ocean, prophesied by William H. Seward and dwelt upon by Minister Thurston in the April issue of the American Review, asks "What share is Santa Cruz to have in that destiny of greatness, of commercial activity and material wealth so rapidly, so inevitably unfolding before our eyes?"

This is certainly a question pertinent to every city and town along the Pacific slope. The attention of the western cities must constantly be turned away from the Atlantic toward the nations bordering the Pacific. San Francisco, as the principal port of the West, must always be a leading factor, but other municipalities will soon be bidding for the money and trade of the Orient. As the competition becomes sharper, then will the necessity of American control of the Hawaiian Islands be impressed upon those in whose hands are the business interests of the western States. These cities form the base of a triangle, the apex of which is in Hawaii, from whence the lines again diverge enclosing the vast areas from Siberia to Southern Australia. Control of the commerce of the Pacific is a matter of interest to every individual business center on the American coast, and if Yankee enterprise does not assume a master hand, Great Britain and Japan will not wait to inquire, "What are you going to do about it?"

From the occasional introduction of Hawaiian questions in the British House of Commons, it appears that the sentiment unfriendly to the Republic is getting in its work. It has thus far, however, met with sound doctrine in the replies of Sir Edward Grey.

## THE ELBE JURY VERDICT.

"Owing to the absence of evidence from the survivors of the Elbe, the jury found that there was not sufficient proof that the Crathie was solely to blame for the collision." This is the verdict of the jury on the Elbe disaster. In other words, the destruction wrought by the steamer Crathie was so complete that no one can be called to account for the terrible catastrophe; owing to the death of the victim, the murderer is allowed to escape. Thus it is that time is allowed to do its work in wiping out the horror of 400 souls being sent into eternity—lives wantonly destroyed—and absolutely nothing done to guard the lives of thousands who are daily exposed to dangers by the carelessness of commanders and seamen on the small tramp steamers of the English Channel.

The mate and the lookout of the Crathie are accused of gross negligence, because they were smoking in the galley when they should have been keeping careful watch of the course of the steamer. The captain, who is held responsible by his superiors for the discipline of his crew, is blameless when, by virtue of the negligence of his men, he sends hundreds of men, women and children to the bottom of the ocean.

While it is possible that a portion of the blame might be placed upon the officers of the Elbe, it is proven beyond doubt that the Crathie was in the hands of men criminally negligent. So long as thoughtless seamen are treated so daintily by a jury, very little increased vigilance may be expected. Example is better than precept with this class of men, and a jury is neglecting its duty to mankind to allow such culprits to escape with merely a reprimand. If there is no law that reaches them, one should be made. A man who forgot what he was doing and left a large obstruction on a railway track, thereby wrecking a train and killing 400 passengers, would hardly be let off with a reprimand. Frequenters of the great ocean paths certainly ought to be given as much protection, so far as the courts are concerned, as those on the highways of the continent.

## PLUCKY NICARAGUA.

Little Nicaragua bids fair to come out of her set-to with Great Britain somewhat short of funds, but far ahead of her opponent in point of honor. Great Britain has taught the "sassy little jade" a lesson, but there is little enough credit in forcing conditions upon a defenseless nation that it would not dare to do in dealing with one of the leading powers of the continent. From all that can be inferred from newspaper accounts of the controversy, the British have refused to arbitrate, and thereby cast aside one of the strongest weapons of advancing civilization, preferring, on the contrary, to resort to the old methods of inducing a fight to settle differences.

The United States has kept aloof and it could not well do otherwise unless the British make too free with Nicaraguan territory. Though the United States assumes a fatherly protection over the weaker vessels of the western hemisphere it would be taking a large contract if it presumed to become a party in the settlement of all bills with foreign powers. Should the attitude of England become threatening there is little doubt that Uncle Sam would appear on the scene and require all foreign powers to remain at a proper distance.

Though Nicaragua officials have been obliged to accede to British demands, they have shown themselves quite able to cope with the opposition in matters of justice and in fact, all points except martial force. The task of keeping the ardor of Nicaraguans in check and giving the British no excuse to advance beyond Corinto is quite as hard to carry out as to play the foreign diplomatic game successfully.

"I WANT discipline, and you may depend upon it I will never send

you into a place where I wouldn't go myself." This address of the new Colonel of the National Guard gives evidence of the true instincts of a soldier and a man who will inspire respect and admiration in the mind of every man carrying a gun. Colonel McLean has certainly made a good impression, and the good results of the Government having a trained military leader will without doubt be proven, as he gets a complete grasp of the situation.

NATIONAL differences in the Orient bid fair to assume a more serious aspect for Japan than that country has experienced up to date. A conflict with Russia means far more bloodshed and more costly victories than anything the Japanese army or navy have experienced. The war party of Japan is practically out of its head so far as listening to the warning of a foreign power is concerned. It believes the country has been quite liberal enough in stopping short of Peking, and the idea of giving up territory allowed by the peace commissioners is beyond the horizon of a possibility. In event of a declaration of war, Russia would be at a disadvantage in being obliged to fight so far from its source of supplies. Though the fleet in Eastern waters is a large one, it is hardly adequate to cope with the Japanese navy fresh from practical experiences, but Japan would glory in no such successes as those over the Chinese.

## JUNE RACE MEETING.

Programme of Eleven Events with Substantial Purses.

The day will commence at 10 A.M. with a mile dash bicycle race for gold medal valued at \$20; followed by a five-mile event for gold medal valued at \$30. Both races are free for all. The programme contains eleven events, made up of bicycle, running, trotting and pacing races, the aggregate purses amounting to \$1650. Entries will close on June 6th.

The infusion of new blood into the Jockey Club has already made itself felt, and it is hoped still further improvements will be made.

More horses will come to the track during this and next week. Those already there are in good condition, and, with the desirable improvements which have been made to the track, the June meeting of 1895 gives promise of eclipsing any held for several years.

## What Nowlein Says.

Sam Nowlein called at the ADVERTISER office yesterday morning and stated that he wished to deny the rumors that have gained circulation to the effect that he is connected with movements looking to political dissension on Maui, or any other island. Mr. Nowlein said, "I am entirely out of politics in every form." He was called to the city by the illness of his wife and will return with her on the Hall today.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high price engines, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. This HAWAIIAN Electric Company is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables, and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention given to House and Marine Wiring. THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

## Timely Topics

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'awk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and

age a skepi hun coil wire from th it reached th a half dozen a dry to have it result showed strength of 768 about 2000 less than ropan article. We violat confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for fifty cents.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd. Opposite Spreckels' Block, 607 FORT STREET.

## HERE'S AN IDEA!

A CHANCE TO GET A

Pair of Shoes

—FOR—

Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is

DOES

ADVERTISING

PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisements to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked.....

McInerney's Shoe Store, Honolulu. Ad. Competition.

The attention of out of town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad.

Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door.

Competition Closes at Noon, June

yes will decide a prize.

LIMIT. IMPORTE HARDWARE

GENERAL Merchandise

We have just received by the bark Triton, a large shipment of

English Goods!

Among them which will be found

Iron Chain, all Sizes;

Bar Iron, All Sizes; Brass Rods, Sheet Brass, Galvanized Tubs, Galvanized Buckets,

GALVANIZED AND

BLACK FENCE WIRE

Annealed and Tested.

Slack & Brownlow's Water Filters, Ball Blueing, Counter and Bag Twine,

HUBBARD'S

Boiled Linseed Oil

White Lead, Zinc,

—AND—

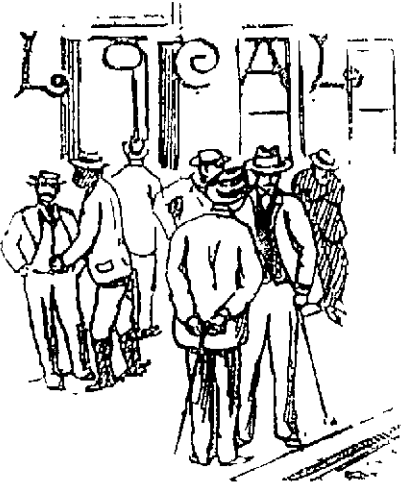
DRY COLORS

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise





Sugar is quoted at 3.16.

The Norrie libel case has been dismissed.

The Paradise of the Pacific for May is out.

Sheriff L. A. Andrews, of Maui, is in the city.

The Spreckels slander suit is still in the courts.

The Bush-Nawahi conspiracy cases were concluded yesterday.

Japanese women will take part in the jollification at Independence Park Saturday.

Behrens and King, the Stars new battery, did not arrive by the Alameda, as expected.

A triumphant arch has been erected at the Japanese quarters near the fish market.

Messrs. G. N. and A. S. Wilcox, the wealthy Kauai sugar planters, were among the arrivals by the Alameda.

Prospectus of the coffee lands on Hawaii belonging to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company have been issued.

H. H. Williams was a passenger by the Alameda. He purchased a large stock of furniture and undertaking goods while on the Coast.

Flaming posters of Kilauea Volcano in eruption with a number of Hawaiians standing about the brink are shown by the Hobron Drug Company.

The ADVERTISER is indebted to Secretary Narita of the Japanese Legation for a pass to the Fourth National Industrial exhibition now open in Kyoto, Japan.

V. V. Ashford has filed a bond of \$500 to satisfy all damages that may be awarded in the breach of promise case brought against him by Almira Kahanau.

The regular monthly meeting of the Stranger's Friend Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors yesterday morning. Mrs. Dr. Day was elected director to succeed Mrs. Mary Dowsett, resigned. The old officers were re-elected.

Letters have been written to the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution at New York regarding the formation of a branch in Honolulu. As soon as replies have been received, a meeting will be called for organization.

Printed information blanks concerning the formation of a branch society of the Sons of the American Revolution were received by H. W. Severance yesterday. These will be signed by other members of the committee and distributed.

A strong adherent of the Republic in San Francisco, in writing to friend here regarding filibustering movements by the exiles, says that "the Government would spend a little money over there for detective work and less in Honolulu better results would be obtained."

#### Estimable Lady Dead.

Just as the Kilauea Hou was leaving Hamakua on her last trip down, the sad news was telephoned from Hilo that Mrs. Dr. W. L. Moore had just died. No particulars were telephoned, but it was known that she was suffering from a serious digestive trouble.

Mrs. Moore was the youngest daughter of David H. Hitchcock, Esq., of Hilo, familiarly known to her wide circle of friends as Alme. She was possessed of many pleasant qualities, which made her an always welcome guest and her loss will be keenly felt. She received an education in the law school of the University of Michigan and had shown an unusual aptitude for the profession. Hers was a life of bright promise.

#### Dined by Captain Cochrane.

President Dole, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Judd and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke were entertained at dinner last evening by Captain Cochrane on board the Philadelphia. Mrs. Dole was unable to be present, owing to a slight indisposition. After the dinner the party took the Admiral's barge for the reception at the Healan Boat Club house. They were accompanied by Admiral Beardslee, Lieutenant Fox and other officers of the ship.

## RUSSIA SAYS "HANDS OFF."

Objects to Japan Holding So Much Territory in China

18-8UES SORT OF ATTITUDE

Victorious Nation Inclined to Fight It Out Again—Russia at Considerable Disadvantage—Emperor's Peace Offering—Activity in Naval Dock Yards.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special to the World from Tokyo, Japan, says: Japan must give her final answer to Russia by May 7th. The suspense and anxiety are terrible. Nothing is known; everything is dreaded. When mediation by the United States was being discussed last November by the authorities at Washington and Tokio, President Cleveland prophesied a league of the European powers to deprive Japan of the fruits of victory.

Thereafter the powers were carefully notified of the Japanese intentions. No opposition to them was ever manifested. The blow was reserved until the treaty of peace had been signed.

Viscount Matsu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier Ito's colleague in the peace conference, is desperately ill.

LONDON, Eng., May 1.—A dispatch from Peking says: No decision has yet been reached in regard to the ratification of the treaty of peace. Li Hung Chang, the senior Chinese peace envoy, has arrived in Peking and has been given an audience by the Emperor, but what action was agreed upon, if any, is a court secret. No edict has yet been published concerning the result of the deliberations.

PARIS, France, May 1.—Gaulois today announces that Russia has invited France and Germany to sign a joint note stating their objections to the treaty of peace arranged at Shimoda between the representatives of China and Japan, and that the latter country be notified that the fact of her ignoring this note will warrant armed interference on the part of the three powers which sign it.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—In consequence of the attitude of England in Asia, the government has decided, by the Czar's command, to extend the Transcaucasian railway from Samarcand to Marghilan, in Asiatic Russia. Marghilan is about 275 miles a little north of east of Samarcand. It is in the province of Fergana, one of the most fertile parts of Russian Central Asia. When this extension of the railroad is completed Russia will be able to send troops from Europe by steam transportation almost to the northern border of the Pamirs, and within a comparatively short distance of the mountain passes leading into Afghanistan and India. The carrying out of this work could hardly fail to excite fresh anxiety in England over the Asian question.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

While the Japanese Government has no reason to doubt that Li Hung Chang's arrival in Chefoo on May 8th will be followed by the ratification of the treaty, it does not relax its preparations to carry on the war. Armaments and dockyards are busier than ever before working to their full capacity day and night.

Special efforts are being made to equip the warships taken from the Chinese. Crews have been allotted to these vessels and are drilled incessantly.

The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai: The Chinese of Formosa recently sent a delegation to the British officials to request Great Britain to prevent the Japanese from annexing the island. The delegates offered in return for Great Britain's interference a large share of the profits from the Formosa mines. It is understood that the offer was referred to Great Britain, who replied that she was unable to interfere.

YOKOHAMA, May 1.—Count Ito, President of the Japanese Council of Ministers, and Count Myoji, the Japanese Envoy, have started for Chefoo, to be ready to ratify the treaty of peace on May 6th, the day fixed by the peace envoys for ratification.

#### WILL VISIT ESCADOR ISLANDS.

LONDON, April 29.—The Times will tomorrow print the following dispatch from its correspondent in Hongkong: A British warship will visit the Escador Islands, which are at present in the hands of the Japanese. It is supposed the Japanese wish to hide the massacre of the Chinese garrison there because they have shown anxiety to prevent foreign warships from landing since the capture of the islands.

#### PRESENT OF SILKS.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), May 1.—Advices brought by the Empress of China state that the Emperor of China has sent over 200 bolts of most valuable silk stuffs to the Emperor of Japan as a token of the Chinese Emperor's desire for the restoration of peace. Over 700 telegrams congratulating the Japanese on the armistice had been received from the naval and military officers of various foreign powers up to the 3d ult.

#### FOSTER'S BIG FEE.

TOKIO, May 1.—John W. Foster sailed with Li Hung Chang and his retinue back to China, after the peace negotiations were concluded. They went to Tientsin and from there to Peking. Mr. Foster goes back to receive his salary, and then he will come here before returning to the United States.

Though Mr. Foster has had very little to do with the negotiations, he was not admitted to one conference, he has managed to make a good thing for himself out of it. The Chinese,

usually shrewd and close in business transactions, have been extravagantly liberal with Foster. He managed to convince Li Hung Chang of the necessity of having him, and valued his services at a high water mark figure. Foster gets for his services \$100,000 in Mexican silver, or the equivalent of \$50,000 in gold.

#### NOT AFRAID OF RUSSIA.

Japanese Would Rally in Defense of Their Nation—Old Feudal Spirit.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 1.—Nao Nobekura, ten years San Francisco agent for the Yokohama Specie Bank, is in this city. In speaking of possible interference of foreign powers with the treaty between China and Japan, he said:

"Russia is the only country that would really wish to interfere, but before she could get on fighting-ground, Japan could put up the hardest kind of resistance. Russia has, perhaps, 20,000 troops in Eastern Siberia, but it would take a hundred transports forty days to take 50,000 troops to the Gulf of Pechili, and she would have a hard time eluding torpedo fleets commanding Formosa Channel, now completely under control of Japan. Japan is the only country with actual battle experience in handling the latest engines of warfare, and the crews of her boats would joyously go to certain death if they thought they could thereby hinder an enemy to their country. Japan could call into the field inside of a month the active list, the first and second retired lists, and the military police—making 250,000 trained and equipped fighters. Besides, there are 30,000 old-style fighters."

"Were the Emperor to speak the word, the old feudal spirit, 'Yamato Damashii,' would blaze forth fiercely. Any ministry that listened to Russia would be lost in a storm of the people's rage, and the opening of the Diet would bring forth a ministry holding sentiments of the people approved, and there would be such a war that Russia would have to yield."

## BRITISH WILL WITHDRAW

And Nicaragua Will Pay Indemnity Fifteen Days After.

LONDON, May 1.—Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua. The payment of indemnity is guaranteed. It is said the affair has been practically settled.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The payment by Nicaragua of the indemnity as required by Great Britain will be made in the amplest manner possible, so that there appears to be no further obstacle between the two countries as to the final adjustment. The guarantee will be in any one of the several forms, as follows:

First—The promise of the Nicaraguan government, which, inasmuch as the government has never defaulted in its obligations, is of itself regarded as a guarantee.

Second—The Bank of Nicaragua, a national institution with recognized standing in London, will, if need be, give the guarantee.

Third—The republic of Guatemala, one of the richest Central American States, stands ready to deposit \$15,500 in a London bank if Nicaragua desires the favor.

Fourth—The Nicaragua Canal Company, whose word in London will be acceptable in the highest financial circles, will give either the guarantee or cash if need be.

Besides these guarantees—any one of which is available and is regarded as ample—the Nicaraguan authorities are said to have the actual funds immediately available without calling for outside help. A guarantee by the United States is not regarded as essential under the foregoing circumstances. The final proposition as now concluded between Nicaragua and Great Britain will, therefore, be as follows:

Great Britain agrees to immediately evacuate Corinto and withdraw her fleet. Nicaragua agrees to pay the \$15,500 in London fifteen days from the sailing of the fleet from Corinto. According to these terms the fifteen days do not begin to run until the actual sailing of the fleet. The latter feature was insisted upon by Nicaragua as a means of checking popular agitation and as a step toward maintaining her dignity.

Dr. Guzman called at the State Department at 11 o'clock today. Up to that time he had not received official confirmation of Great Britain's acceptance, although the correctness of the unofficial advices was not questioned. From the British standpoint the acceptance of the compromise and the immediate evacuation of Corinto establishes the good faith of Great Britain in her declaration that there was no purpose of occupying territory. From the first the British authorities have assured Ambassador Bayard, and the latter has so advised Secretary Gresham, that there was no purpose of aggression, or of securing a foothold in Nicaragua. The only purpose, Earl Kimberly has said, was to collect a debt by such force as was necessary and then depart.

Nicaragua, notwithstanding these assurances, has maintained that the collection of \$77,500 was merely a covert means of occupying her territory. This view has prevailed very widely here, even in some official quarters, although the policy of the Government has been to accept the good faith of Great Britain's representations.

The withdrawal of troops from Corinto, and the departure of the fleet, not only ends the question of British territorial extension in Nicaragua, but also puts at rest the fears entertained that the control of the canal route would be seriously affected by the proximity of British forces. The affair has cost Nicaragua more than the original \$77,500. It was necessary to raise 900 extra troops, at a cost of \$3000 per day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs point has also resulted in much loss, and the disturbance to business and commerce is a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

Texas Wants Nicaragua Protected. HOUSTON, (Texas), April 29.—Reso-

lutions have been passed by the City Council demanding the President of the United States to take immediate action to notify Great Britain that she must not under any subterfuge or technicality persist in occupying any part of Nicaragua. The resolutions will be sent to President Cleveland and the Nicaraguan Minister.

#### UNDER AT AMERICA.

Asserted in Nicaragua That the Monroe Doctrine Is Dead.

CORINTO (Nicaragua), May 1.—The British warships have changed their position again. It is reported that they are to leave upon receiving from Managua a promise to pay the indemnity. The ships have been stationed so as to command the bridges over the lagoons, in order to guard a small force on shore against surprise by the Nicaraguan troops on the mainland, as it was reported that an attempt would be made to regain possession of the town. Though the report was denied by the British officers on land, the men-of-war were shifted as noted.

Admiral Stephenson has wired home asking for further instructions. He says the concessions made by England indicate that a peaceful solution of the trouble has been reached.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), May 1.—The press blamed President Cleveland for having, as it terms it, surrendered Nicaragua to England. It is predicted that sooner or later Great Britain will control Central America. The next step, it is said, will be against Honduras.

The reported concessions to England are not favorably received by the public. At a meeting of distinguished citizens, presided over by President Zelaya, the following words were ascribed to Foreign Minister Matru: "The Monroe doctrine is dead; it died of poverty of horses' blood."

The speakers seemed inclined to vent their chagrin on the United States, blaming that country for all the troubles. Three hundred more soldiers left today for the Mosquito coast. Fresh instructions have been sent to the Salvadorian Minister in London, who is endeavoring to bring about a pacific settlement. The government claims to have no official knowledge of the United States' request to England for time for Nicaragua, and says if such request has been made it was without Nicaragua's authority. A leading man here tells the correspondent that though President Zelaya's talk of resistance was bluster at first, he is obliged now to keep it up on account of the attitude of the people. England's action will do much toward bringing about the much talked-of Central American Union. It is semi-officially stated that Honduras and Salvador will open their ports for Nicaragua imports, waiving the duties collected in favor of Nicaragua.

The troops under General Reyes, commanding the approaches to the marshes surrounding Corinto, have orders to allow no armed body to pass.

LEON (Nicaragua), May 1.—There is great rejoicing over the news that a settlement has been reached. Americans are severely denounced for the abandonment of Nicaragua. It is announced that Corinto will be opened to traffic again next Saturday.

TEGUIGALPA (Honduras), May 1.—England's blockade at Corinto has incensed Central America and is already hurting her commerce with these countries.

THEIR NEGLECT CENSURED. Cleveland and Gresham Subject of Resolutions in Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Resolutions in condemnation of the Administration at Washington for its inaction in regard to the seizure of Corinto, Nicaragua, were adopted by the Assembly today under suspension of the rules, the vote standing ninety-one ayes and fifteen noes, one of the Democrats voting with the Republicans. The resolution was offered by Representative Ainsworth, the Republican leader in the Assembly.

They recite in preamble the recent events in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the action of the British Government in occupying the soil, and declare that such forcible interferences by a European monarchy in the affairs and authority of the member of the great sisterhood of American Republics is an open and flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, that we condemn and denounce the dilatoriness and lack of national and patriotic spirit which has characterized the Administration at Washington in dealing with this complication, and

Resolved, That we regard as a betrayal of fundamental American principles the omission and neglect on the part of the Chief Executive and the Department of State to in such a resolutely and effectively against such forcible invasion of a sister public and against such infringement of the principle and precept of the Monroe doctrine.

IT LOOKED LIKE TROUBLE. Nicaragua Was Ready to Repel a British Advance—Exciting Times.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR (Nicaragua), May 1.—The arrest of Casimiro Gonzales by the English, charged with intimidating people from selling provisions to their ships, caused great excitement in Leon and Managua. Rumors were current that the incensed mob would try to attack the town of Corinto. The English doubled their guard and sent pickets out along the railroad line and raised the rails. After a night of suspense, in the morning 200 marines left the town in the direction of Paso Cabellos, where the Nicaraguan forces are situated in a well fortified position.

Art League's New Quarters. The new quarters of the Kilauea Art League are about completed. The stage is twelve by sixteen feet. Lights are to be suspended from the ceiling opposite the position usually occupied by footlights. A neutral tint has been put on the walls of the main room for advantageous show of pictures. Electric lights will be so arranged that reflector will cast full light on the walls. The new quarters are airy and well lighted.

## A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Opening Reception of Healan Boat Club Largely Attended.

DECORATIONS AND LIGHT EFFECTS

Many Prominent People Grace the Occasion—Splendid Music for Dancing—Lady Patronesses—Efforts of Club Members Fully Repaid.

In a place so charming, and surrounded as it is by water, cut off from communication with land except by a long walk, gathering the cool breezes from both mountain and sea, the Healan Boat and Yacht Club house seemed of all places the one where a dance, successful and enjoyable in all its aspects, could be given. That it was a successful and enjoyable affair, those who were so fortunate as to attend will bear witness.

Last night's social success was the crowning event of the building of the new boathouse—the housewarming. The members were "At Home" in the new structure for the first time.

The long walk leading to the boathouse was beautifully decorated with numerous colored Japanese lanterns. At the top of the stairs leading from the walk were situated the gentlemen and ladies dressing rooms.

The decoration of the dancing hall was a feature much and favorably commented upon. Immediately at the front and facing the main entrance was a life-size crayon picture of Mr. T. F. Lansing, president of the club, in an octagonal frame. This was prettily set in a horseshoe bound with the club colors and studded with red, white and blue incandescent electric lights. The picture was a complete surprise to Mr. Lansing. At different points in the hall were oars crossed and tied with colors of the various boat clubs.

On the seaside wall were two miniature oars, under which was a cleverly interwoven emblem made of the letters H, B, C, in white, purple and yellow flowers, surrounded by a male wreath.

A picture of Captain Clarence Macfarlane in rowing costume was placed in a life buoy above the prize silver cup. American and Hawaiian flags cleverly draped, at various points in the room, together with a horseshoe in white carnations and maiden-hair fern, completed the decorations.

The club house was brilliantly lighted with electricity, the dancing hall being illuminated by three chandeliers.

The programme consisted of twenty dances and several extras. Excellent music was furnished by Professor Berger's orchestra. Nearly all the pieces played were new.

Refreshments were served between dances on the lower floor. Those who did not arrive by carriage had recourse to boats. The Philadelphia launches were kept busy carrying officers of the ship and their friends.

Among the prominent persons present were President Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Admiral Beardslee, Captain Cochrane, Colonel McLean, officers of the Philadelphia, Mrs. Atkinson, W. P. Boyd and wife, W. E. Rowell, J. H. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, C. M. Cooke and wife and B. F. Dillingham. Over six hundred persons were present.

The officers of the club and their wives received. Mesdames T. F. Lansing, A. Brown, H. F. Wichman and G. E. Boardman were the patronesses. President Lansing was floor director. Messrs. W. F. Dillingham, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. O. Carter, Jr., and F. B. Oat acted as assistants.

Great credit is due members of the Healan Club for the pronounced success of last night's entertainment. The members wish to thank most heartily their president, Mr. T. F. Lansing for his skilled pilotage of the affairs entrusted to his care.

## STABBED IN THE NECK.

Thrilling Experience of Captain Mahaney With a Sailor.

Captain Mahaney, of the Helen Brewer, was at this port on the bark Foohing Suey some time ago. While here he had a misunderstanding with some of his crew. While the vessel was going to Manila the captain was attacked by one of the malcontents and stabbed in the neck. Before any further injury could be done, the dangerous man was shot by the first mate.

At the report of the revolver matters quieted down. Had the mutinous sailor succeeded in killing Captain Mahaney, there is no telling what might have happened. Several of the boat boys remember the trouble between the captain and members of the Foohing Suey's crew.

Carl Willing Injured. Carl Willing met with a painful and perhaps serious accident at his home near Ewa court house on Monday. A native came to Willing's place with a rifle, in which a cartridge was lodged and could not be removed. In handling the weapon it was accidentally discharged.

Willing's eyes and face being severely burned with powder.

Dr. E. C. Surmann was called and applied soothing remedies. It can not be stated at this time to what extent Willing has been injured. His physician hopes, however, to save the injured man's eyes if inflammation can be prevented.

## BY AUTHORITY.

Pound Notice.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound at Hanalei, to the land owned by David Kekoa Kaapu, and known as Haleaha, on the mauka side of the Government road leading to Punaluu, in the District of Koolaula, Island of Oahu.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed David Kekoa Kaapu Poundmaster for the above Government Pound, vice J. Wahiamekai, removed.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, May 7, 1895. 3990 1653-31

MR. HARRY T. MILL Shas this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, April 20th, 1895. 1651-31

MR. WILLIAM KAMAOUHA has this day been appointed Pond Master for the Government Pound at Kealahou, District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice S. Kekumano deceased.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, April 30th, 1895. 1651-31

Sale of a Tract of Government Land at Mokuleia, Waialua, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, June 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction, a tract of Government Land at Mokuleia, Waialua, Oahu, containing an area of 220 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$450.00. Possession to be given October 21, 1895.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, April 30th, 1895. 3983-31

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Honolulu, May 1st, 1895.

To all those parties supplying merchandise, provisions and other material for the use of the Government, notice is hereby given that the usual credit of three to six months, granted to first-class buyers will be expected, and will be used, at the occasion may require.

The Minister of Finance reserves all rights of payments for supplies, within the time above specified.

It must be presented monthly, and not later than the fifth day of each month, when they will be properly registered.

M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

387-31 1651-21

## Sale of Surveyor's Theodolite Transit

On Wednesday, May 15th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

I will sell at Auction, at my Salesroom, Queen street,

ONE VERY FINE 6-INCH

Surveyor's Theodolite Transit!

Elliot Bros., London, Maker.

The Instrument can be seen at my salesroom.

Jas. F. Morgan, AUCTIONEER.

Dated April 29, 1895. 3981-31 1650-51

## FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, and about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and good fencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares, and about forty hogs.

Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment, or for particulars apply to

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.

38-1w 1612-11

## MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public

141-y.



SAM NOWLEIN says he is out of politics. It is certainly very much in his interests in this case that his word shall be as good as his bond.

ONE of the amusing incidents connected with United States Minister Baker's correspondence with his government on Nicaraguan matter, is his plea in a recent letter, "In heaven's name send me a calendar, for I don't believe there is one in Nicaragua." According to the last advice it would seem that more than one American has lost his reckoning upon Nicaraguan affairs and the study of an historical calendar would not be without its good effects.

Nor long since the Chicago Tribune asked its readers to submit plans for the arrangement of the stars in the field of the American flag, so that after Utah, which will add the forty-fifth star to the flag, is admitted, there will remain an unbroken field. One of the recommendations suggests an arrangement whereby space will remain not alone for Utah, but for New Mexico, Alaska, and as it is "always pleasing to find room for one more let us give it to Hawaii, waiting to join this bright galaxy. President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to the contrary notwithstanding."

CHIEF JUSTICE JUDG's discussion of the silver problem in Hawaii is an able presentation of phases of past and possible future financial legislation in this country. Under the present conditions, the large amount of silver used in the payment of salaries, makes the white metal a common medium of exchange in the Islands. All foreign business of the importers is done in gold, on which is a premium of two per cent. This premium is reckoned as an addition to the first cost of the goods and is paid for by the retail purchaser. There is a large field for reform both in banking and methods of doing business, and a compulsory decrease of silver payments will go a long way toward bringing about a realization of the practical benefits of the theory.

SPECIAL attention is called to the exhaustive and interesting report of the financial secretary of the Hawaiian Free Kindergarten given in another column. The growth of this work among the children has been phenomenal and is a splendid monument to the gratuitous labor of the ladies of the Woman's Board. It is now the intention to bring these schools under a distinct organization and extend the accommodations to supply the needs consequent to a constant increase in popularity among the people of every nationality. Too much cannot be said in favor of these schools, and no institutions existing by public subscription have a stronger claim to unloose the purse strings of the men and women thoughtful of the future welfare of the nation.

TAI YIN CHEO, a student of the University of Michigan, in a recent magazine article protests against the use of the word Chinaman instead of Chinese. He states as to the word Chinaman itself, there is nothing good or bad in it, but it somehow involves a sort of contemptuous idea which has been felt by many of the literary men of his country. There is evidently a strong vein of sentiment running through the young man's character, and his plea is based upon much the same feeling that causes the Chinese to resent "John" and accept "Charlie" as a universal method of addressing them. After all, the dignity or lack of dignity implied in the word depends upon the people of China in whom lies the power of imparting quite as much respect in the term Chinaman as Chinese.

MONEY WELL EXPENDED.

The experiment of an armed steamer to patrol the coast of the islands and in many respects perform the offices of a revenue cutter service is a good one, and will determine the feasibility of maintaining such a vessel for protection against smugglers and for assistance that may be rendered from time to time to the island shipping.

These islands offer magnificent opportunities for those desiring to land goods contrary to law, to say nothing of the dangers to which the country is exposed from attacks by outside forces of one kind or another. Sneer at rumors of filibustering expeditions or vessels with arms as we may, the fact still remains that only a question of funds would keep such an expedition away from these shores. In any large city along the coast line of the United States, it would be a comparatively easy matter to gather a motley crowd who, furnished with arms and a moderate sum of money would risk their lives for the plunder they could win from what they look upon as a virtually defenseless community. We do not anticipate that serious dangers from filibusters menace the country but the incidents of the recent troubles have brought many possibilities to light which were never so thoroughly appreciated in former days. The people have learned that it is far better to be forewarned and forearmed, not always depending upon the heavy work of the detectives for the safety of the community. Arms have been landed, and it can be done again, the dangerous elements profiting by the mistakes of former occasions.

As previously stated, these phases of public protection may be regarded as secondary to putting a quietus on opium trade and performing the duties of a Government dispatch boat, yet, owing to the peculiar combinations existing at this time, it is particularly opportune to make the trial, with a view to proving the efficacy of putting a steamer into permanent service for the Government. The small amount of money to carry out this project can well be afforded.

CONTROL OF PACIFIC DESTINY.

A Santa Cruz paper, in rehearsing the destiny of the Pacific Coast and the islands of the Pacific ocean, prophesied by William H. Seward and dwelt upon by Minister Thurston in the April issue of the American Review, asks "What share is Santa Cruz to have in that destiny of greatness, of commercial activity and material wealth so rapidly, so inevitably unfolding before our eyes?"

This is certainly a question pertinent to every city and town along the Pacific slope. The attention of the western cities must constantly be turned away from the Atlantic toward the nations bordering the Pacific. San Francisco, as the principal port of the West, must always be a leading factor, but other municipalities will soon be bidding for the money and trade of the Orient. As the competition becomes sharper, then will the necessity of American control of the Hawaiian Islands be impressed upon those in whose hands are the business interests of the western States. These cities form the base of a triangle, the apex of which is in Hawaii, from whence the lines again diverge enclosing the vast areas from Siberia to Southern Australia. Control of the commerce of the Pacific is a matter of interest to every individual business center on the American coast, and if Yankee enterprise does not assume a master hand, Great Britain and Japan will not wait to inquire, "What are you going to do about it?"

From the occasional introduction of Hawaiian questions in the British House of Commons it appears that the element friendly to the Republic is getting in its work. It has thus far, however, met with sound doctrine in the replies of Sir Edward Grey.

THE ELBE JURY VERDICT.

"Owing to the absence of evidence from the survivors of the Elbe, the jury found that there was not sufficient proof that the Crathie was solely to blame for the collision." This is the verdict of the jury on the Elbe disaster. In other words, the destruction wrought by the steamer Crathie was so complete that no one can be called to account for the terrible catastrophe; owing to the death of the victim, the murderer is allowed to escape. Thus it is that time is allowed to do its work in wiping out the horror of 400 souls being sent into eternity—lives wantonly destroyed—and absolutely nothing done to guard the lives of thousands who are daily exposed to dangers by the carelessness of commanders and seamen on the small tramp steamers of the English Channel.

The mate and the lookout of the Crathie are accused of gross negligence, because they were smoking in the galley when they should have been keeping careful watch of the course of the steamer. The captain, who is held responsible by his superiors for the discipline of his crew, is blameless when, by virtue of the negligence of his men, he sends hundreds of men, women and children to the bottom of the ocean.

While it is possible that a portion of the blame might be placed upon the officers of the Elbe, it is proven beyond doubt that the Crathie was in the hands of men criminally negligent. So long as thoughtless seamen are treated so daintily by a jury, very little increased vigilance may be expected. Example is better than precept with this class of men, and a jury is neglecting its duty to mankind to allow such culprits to escape with merely a reprimand. If there is no law that reaches them, one should be made. A man who forgot what he was doing and left a large obstruction on a railway track, thereby wrecking a train and killing 400 passengers, would hardly be let off with a reprimand. Frequenters of the great ocean paths certainly ought to be given as much protection, so far as the courts are concerned, as those on the highways of the continent.

PLUCKY NICARAGUA.

Little Nicaragua bids fair to come out of her set-to with Great Britain somewhat short of funds, but far ahead of her opponent in point of honor. Great Britain has taught the "sassy little jade" a lesson, but there is little enough credit in forcing conditions upon a defenseless nation that it would not dare to do in dealing with one of the leading powers of the continent. From all that can be inferred from newspaper accounts of the controversy, the British have refused to arbitrate, and thereby cast aside one of the strongest weapons of advancing civilization, preferring, on the contrary, to resort to the old methods of inducing a fight to settle differences.

The United States has kept aloof and it could not well do otherwise unless the British make too free with Nicaraguan territory. Though the United States assumes a fatherly protection over the weaker vessels of the western hemisphere it would be taking a large contract if it presumed to become a party in the settlement of all bills with foreign powers. Should the attitude of England become threatening there is little doubt that Uncle Sam would appear on the scene and require all foreign powers to remain at a proper distance.

Though Nicaragua officials have been obliged to accede to British demands, they have shown themselves quite able to cope with the opposition in matters of justice and in fact, all points except martial force. The task of keeping the ardor of Nicaraguans in check and giving the British no excuse to advance beyond Corinto is quite as hard to carry out as to play the foreign diplomatic game successfully.

"I want discipline, and you may depend upon it I will never send

you into a place where I wouldn't go myself." This address of the new Colonel of the National Guard gives evidence of the true instincts of a soldier and a man who will inspire respect and admiration in the mind of every man carrying a gun. Colonel McLean has certainly made a good impression, and the good results of the Government having a trained military leader will without doubt be proven, as he gets a complete grasp of the situation.

NATIONAL differences in the Orient bid fair to assume a more serious aspect for Japan than that country has experienced up to date. A conflict with Russia means far more bloodshed and more costly victories than anything the Japanese army or navy have experienced. The war party of Japan is practically out of its head so far as listening to the warning of a foreign power is concerned. It believes the country has been quite liberal enough in stopping short of Peking, and the idea of giving up territory allowed by the peace commissioners is beyond the horizon of a possibility. In event of a declaration of war, Russia would be at a disadvantage in being obliged to fight so far from its source of supplies. Though the fleet in Eastern waters is a large one, it is hardly adequate to cope with the Japanese navy fresh from practical experiences, but Japan would glory in no such successes as those over the Chinese.

JUNE RACE MEETING.

Programme of Eleven Events with Substantial Purses.

The day will commence at 10 A.M. with a mile dash bicycle race for gold medal valued at \$20; followed by a five-mile event for gold medal valued at \$30. Both races are free for all. The programme contains eleven events, made up of bicycle, running, trotting and pacing races, the aggregate purses amounting to \$1650. Entries will close on June 6th.

The infusion of new blood into the Jockey Club has already made itself felt, and it is hoped still further improvements will be made.

More horses will come to the track during this and next week. Those already there are in good condition, and, with the desirable improvements which have been made to the track, the June meeting of 1895 gives promise of eclipsing any held for several years.

What Nowlein Says.

Sam Nowlein called at the ADVERTISER office yesterday morning and stated that he wished to deny the rumors that have gained circulation to the effect that he is connected with movements looking to political dissension on Maui, or any other island. Mr. Nowlein said, "I am entirely out of politics in every form." He was called to the city by the illness of his wife and will return with her on the Hall today.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engines, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Pumps and Generators of all descriptions, at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN, Manager.

Timely Topics

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'auk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in 'Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and

age a shep... hur... coil wire from th... it reached the... a half dozen... dry to have it... result showed strength of 768... about 2000 less than... ropean article. We violat... confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for fifty cents.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.  
Opposite Spreckels' Block,  
507 FORT STREET.

HERE'S AN IDEA!

A CHANCE TO GET A

Pair of Shoes

—FOR—

Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is

DOES

ADVERTISING

PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked.....

McInerney's Shoe Store,  
Honolulu.  
Ad. Competition.

The attention of out of town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad.

Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door.

Competition Closes at Noon, June

yes will decide a prize.

CA... LIMIT... IMPORTE... HARDWARE... AND... GENERAL Merchandise

We have just received by the bark Triton, a large shipment of

English :- Goods!

Among them which will be found

Iron Chain, all Sizes;

Bar Iron, All Sizes;  
Brass Rods, Sheet Brass,  
Galvanized Tube,  
Galvanized Buckets,

GALVANIZED AND

BLACK FENCE WIRE

Annealed and Tested.]

Slack & Brownlow's Water Filters,  
Ball Blueing,  
Counter and Bag Twine,  
HUBBUCK'S

Boiled Linseed Oil

White Lead, Zinc.

—AND—

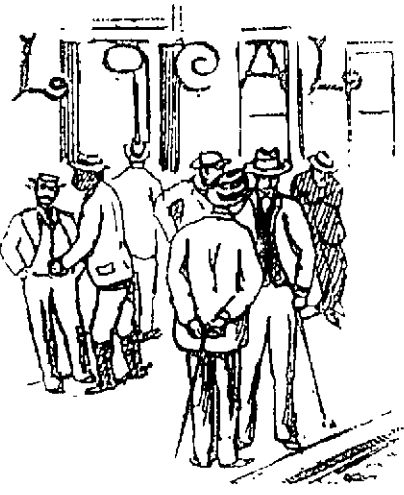
DRY COLORS

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD

(IMPORTERS.)

Hardware and General Merchandise





Sugar is quoted at 3.16.

The Norrie libel case has been dismissed.

The Paradise of the Pacific for May is out.

Sheriff L. A. Andrews, of Maui, is in the city.

The Spreckels slander suit is still in the courts.

The Bush-Nawahi conspiracy cases were concluded yesterday.

Japanese women will take part in the jollification at Independence Park Saturday.

Behrens and King, the Stars new battery, did not arrive by the Alameda, as expected.

A triumphant arch has been erected at the Japanese quarters near the fish market.

Messrs. G. N. and A. S. Wilcox, the wealthy Kauai sugar planters, were among the arrivals by the Alameda.

Prospectus of the coffee lands on Hawaii belonging to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company have been issued.

H. H. Williams was a passenger by the Alameda. He purchased a large stock of furniture and undertaking goods while on the Coast.

Flaming posters of Kilauea Volcano in eruption with a number of Hawaiians standing about the brink are shown by the Hobron Drug Company.

The ADVERTISER is indebted to Secretary Narita of the Japanese Legation for a pass to the Fourth National Industrial exhibition now open in Kyoto, Japan.

V. V. Ashford has filed a bond of \$500 to satisfy all damages that may be awarded in the breach of promise case brought against him by Almira Kahananui.

The regular monthly meeting of the Stranger's Friend Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors yesterday morning. Mrs. Dr. Day was elected director to succeed Mrs. Mary Dowsett, resigned. The old officers were re-elected.

Letters have been written to the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution at New York regarding the formation of a branch in Honolulu. As soon as replies have been received, a meeting will be called for organization.

Printed information blanks concerning the formation of a branch society of the Sons of the American Revolution were received by H. W. Severance yesterday. These will be signed by other members of the committee and distributed.

A strong adherent of the Republic in San Francisco, in writing to a friend here regarding filibustering movements by the exiles, says that the Government would spend a little money over there for detective work and less in Honolulu better results would be obtained.

#### Estimable Lady Dead.

Just as the Kilauea Hou was leaving Hamakua on her last trip down, the sad news was telephoned from Hilo that Mrs. Dr. W. L. Moore had just died. No particulars were telephoned, but it was known that she was suffering from a serious digestive trouble.

Mrs. Moore was the youngest daughter of David H. Hitchcock, Esq., of Hilo, familiarly known to her wide circle of friends as Alma. She was possessed of many pleasant qualities, which made her an always welcome guest and her loss will be keenly felt. She received an education in the law school of the University of Michigan and had shown an unusual aptitude for the profession. Hers was a life of bright promise.

#### Dined by Captain Cochrane.

President Dole, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Judd and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke were entertained at dinner last evening by Captain Cochrane on board the Philadelphia. Mrs. Dole was unable to be present, owing to a slight indisposition. After the dinner the party took the Admiral's barge for the reception at the Healan Boat Club house. They were accompanied by Admiral Beardslee, Lieutenant Fox and other officers of the ship.

## RUSSIA SAYS "HANDS OFF."

Objects to Japan Holding So Much Territory in China

ISSUES SORT OF ULTIMATUM

Victorious Nation Inclined to Fight It Out Again—Russia at Considerable Disadvantage—Emperor's Peace Offering—Activity in Naval Dock Yards.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A special to the World from Tokio, Japan, says: Japan must give her final answer to Russia by May 7th. The suspense and anxiety are terrible. Nothing is known; everything is dreaded. When mediation by the United States was being discussed last November by the authorities at Washington and Tokio, President Cleveland prophesied a league of the European powers to deprive Japan of the fruits of victory.

Thereafter the powers were carefully notified of the Japanese intentions. No opposition to them was ever manifested. The blow was reserved until the treaty of peace had been signed.

Viscount Matsui, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier Ito's colleague in the peace conference, is desperately ill.

LONDON, Eng., May 1.—A dispatch from Peking says: No decision has yet been reached in regard to the ratification of the treaty of peace. Li Hung Chang, the senior Chinese peace envoy, has arrived in Peking and has been given an audience by the Emperor, but what action was agreed upon, if any, is a court secret. No edict has yet been published concerning the result of the deliberations.

PARIS, France, May 1.—Gaulois today announces that Russia has invited France and Germany to sign a joint note stating their objections to the treaty of peace arranged at Shimoda between the representatives of China and Japan, and that the latter country be notified that the fact of her ignoring this note will warrant armed interference on the part of the three powers which sign it.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—In consequence of the attitude of England in Asia, the government has decided, by the Czar's command, to extend the Transcasian railway from Samarcand to Marghilau, in Asiatic Russia.

Marghilau is about 275 miles a little north of Samarcand. It is in the province of Fergana, one of the most fertile parts of Russian Central Asia. When this extension of the railroad is completed Russia will be able to send troops from Europe by steam transportation almost to the northern border of the Pamirs, and within a comparatively short distance of the mountain passes leading into Afghanistan and India. The carrying out of this work could hardly fail to excite fresh anxiety in England over the Asian question.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

While the Japanese Government has no reason to doubt that Li Hung Chang's arrival in Chefoo on May 8th will be followed by the ratification of the treaty, it does not relax its preparations to carry on the war. Armies and dockyards are busier than ever before, working to their full capacity day and night.

Special efforts are being made to equip the warships taken from the Chinese. Crews have been allotted to these vessels and are drilled incessantly.

The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai: The Chinese of Formosa recently sent a delegation to the British officials to request Great Britain to prevent the Japanese from annexing the island. The delegates offered in return for Great Britain's interference a large share of the profits from the Formosa mines. It is understood that the offer was referred to Great Britain, who replied that she was unable to interfere.

YOKOHAMA, May 1.—Count Ito, President of the Japanese Council of Ministers, and Count Myojo, the Japanese Envoy, have started for Chefoo, to be ready to ratify the treaty of peace on May 6th, the day fixed by the peace envoys for ratification.

#### WILL VISIT PESCADOR ISLANDS.

LONDON, April 29.—The Times will tomorrow print the following dispatch from its correspondent in Hongkong: A British warship will visit the Pescador Islands, which are at present in the hands of the Japanese. It is supposed the Japanese wish to hide the massacre of the Chinese garrison there, because they have shown anxiety to prevent foreign warships from landing since the capture of the islands.

#### PRESENT OF SILKS.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), May 1.—Advices brought by the Empress of China state that the Emperor of China has sent over 200 bolts of most valuable silk stuffs to the Emperor of Japan as a token of the Chinese Emperor's desire for the restoration of peace. Over 700 telegrams congratulating the Japanese on the armistice had been received from the naval and military officers of various foreign powers up to the 3d ult.

#### FOSTER'S BIG FEE.

TOKIO, May 1.—John W. Foster sailed with Li Hung Chang and his retinue back to China, after the peace negotiations were concluded. They went to Tientsin and from there to Peking. Mr. Foster goes back to receive his salary, and then he will come here before returning to the United States.

Though Mr. Foster had had very little to do with the negotiations and was not admitted to one conference, he has managed to make a good thing for himself out of it. The Chinese.

usually shrewd and close in business transactions, have been extravagantly liberal with Foster. He managed to convince Li Hung Chang of the necessity of having him, and valued his services at a high water mark figure. Foster gets for his services \$100,000 in Mexican silver, or the equivalent of \$50,000 in gold.

#### NOT AFRAID OF RUSSIA.

Japanese Would Rally in Defense of their Nation—Old Feudal Spirit.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 1.—Nao Nobekura, ten years San Francisco agent for the Yokohama Specie Bank, is in this city. In speaking of possible interference of foreign powers with the treaty between China and Japan, he said:

"Russia is the only country that would really wish to interfere, but before she could get on fighting-ground, Japan could put up the hardest kind of resistance. Russia has, perhaps, 20,000 troops in Eastern Siberia, but it would take a hundred transports forty days to take 50,000 troops to the Gulf of Pechili, and she would have a hard time eluding torpedo fleets commanding Formosa Channel, now completely under control of Japan. Japan is the only country with actual battle experience in handling the latest engines of warfare, and the crews of her boats would joyfully go to certain death if they thought they could thereby hinder an enemy to their country. Japan could call into the field inside of a month the active list, the first and second retired lists, and the military police—making 250,000 trained and equipped fighters. Besides, there are 30,000 old-style fighters.

"Were the Emperor to speak the word, the old feudal spirit, 'Yamato Damashii,' would blaze forth fiercely. Any ministry that listened to Russia would be lost in a storm of the people's rage, and the opening of the Diet would bring forth a ministry holding sentiments of the people approved, and there would be such a war that Russia would have to yield."

## BRITISH WILL WITHDRAW

And Nicaragua Will Pay Indemnity Fifteen Days After.

LONDON, May 1.—Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua. The payment of indemnity is guaranteed. It is said the affair has been practically settled.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The payment by Nicaragua of the indemnity as required by Great Britain will be made in the amplest manner possible, so that there appears to be no further obstacle between the two countries as to the final adjustment. The guarantee will be in any one of the several forms, as follows:

First—The promise of the Nicaraguan government, which, inasmuch as the government has never defaulted in its obligations, is of itself regarded as a guarantee.

Second—The Bank of Nicaragua, a national institution with recognized standing in London, will, if need be, give the guarantee.

Third—The republic of Guatemala, one of the richest Central American States, stands ready to deposit \$15,500 in a London bank if Nicaragua desires the favor.

Fourth—The Nicaragua Canal Company, whose word in London will be acceptable in the highest financial circles, will give either the guarantee or cash if need be.

Besides these guarantees—any one of which is available and is regarded as ample—the Nicaraguan authorities are said to have the actual funds immediately available without calling for outside help. A guarantee by the United States is not regarded as essential under the foregoing circumstances. The final proposition as now concluded between Nicaragua and Great Britain will, therefore, be as follows:

Great Britain agrees to immediately evacuate Corinto and withdraw her fleet. Nicaragua agrees to pay the \$15,500 in London fifteen days from the sailing of the fleet from Corinto. According to these terms the fifteen days do not begin to run until the actual sailing of the fleet. The latter feature was insisted upon by Nicaragua as a means of checking popular agitation and as a step toward maintaining her dignity.

Dr. Guzman called at the State Department at 11 o'clock today. Up to that time he had not received official confirmation of Great Britain's acceptance, although the correctness of the unofficial advices was not questioned. From the British standpoint the acceptance of the compromise and the immediate evacuation of Corinto establishes the good faith of Great Britain in her declaration that there was no purpose of occupying territory. From the first the British authorities have assured Ambassador Bayard, and the latter has so advised Secretary Gresham, that there was no purpose of aggression, or of securing a foothold in Nicaragua. The only purpose, Earl Kimberley has said, was to collect a debt by such force as was necessary and then depart.

Nicaragua, notwithstanding these assurances, has maintained that the collection of \$77,500 was merely a covert means of occupying her territory. This view has prevailed very widely here, even in some official quarters, although the policy of the Government has been to accept the good faith of Great Britain's representations.

The withdrawal of troops from Corinto, and the departure of the fleet, not only ends all question of British territorial extension in Nicaragua, but also puts at rest the fears entertained that the control of the canal route would be seriously affected by the proximity of British forces. The affair has cost Nicaragua more than the original \$77,500. It was necessary to raise 600 extra troops, at a cost of \$3000 per day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs point has also resulted in much loss, and the disturbance to business and commerce is a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

TEXAS WANTS Nicaragua Protected. HOUSTON, (Texas), April 29.—Resol-

utions have been passed by the City Council demanding the President of the United States to take immediate action to notify Great Britain that she must not under any subterfuge or technicality persist in occupying any part of Nicaragua. The resolutions will be sent to President Cleveland and the Nicaraguan Minister.

#### ANGER AT AMERICA.

Assented in Nicaragua That the Monroe Doctrine is Dead.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, May 1.—The British warships have changed their position again. It is reported that they are to leave upon receiving from Managua a promise to pay the indemnity. The ships have been stationed so as to command the bridges over the lagoons, in order to guard a small force on shore against surprise by the Nicaraguan troops on the mainland, as it was reported that an attempt would be made to regain possession of the town. Though the report was derided by the British officers on land, the men-of-war were shifted as noted. Admiral Stephenson has wired home asking for further instructions. He says the concessions made by England indicate that a peaceful solution of the trouble has been reached.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua), May 1.—The press blamed President Cleveland for having, as it terms it, surrendered Nicaragua to England. It is predicted that sooner or later Great Britain will control Central America. The next step, it is said, will be against Honduras.

The reported concessions to England are not favorably received by the public. At a meeting of distinguished citizens, presided over by President Zelaya, the following words were ascribed to Foreign Minister Matou: "The Monroe doctrine is dead; it died of poverty of heroes' blood."

The speakers seemed inclined to vent their chagrin on the United States, blaming that country for all the troubles. Three hundred more soldiers left today for the Mosquito coast. Fresh instructions have been sent to the Salvadoran Minister in London, who is endeavoring to bring about a pacific settlement. The government claims to have no official knowledge of the United States' request to England for time for Nicaragua, and says if such request has been made it was without Nicaragua's authority. A leading man here tells the correspondent that though President Zelaya's talk of resistance was bluster at first, he is obliged now to keep it up on account of the attitude of the people. England's action will do much toward bringing about the much talked-of Central American Union. It is semi-officially stated that Honduras and Salvador will open their ports for Nicaraguan imports, waiving the duties collected in favor of Nicaragua.

The troops under General Reyes, commanding the approaches to the marshes surrounding Corinto, have orders to allow no armed body to pass.

LEON (Nicaragua), May 1.—There is great rejoicing over the news that a settlement has been reached. Americans are severely denounced for the abandonment of Nicaragua. It is announced that Corinto will be opened to traffic again next Saturday.

TEGUCIGALPA (Honduras), May 1.—England's blockade at Corinto has incensed Central America and is already hurting her commerce with these countries.

#### THEIR NEGLECT CENSURED.

Cleveland and Gresham Subject of Resolutions in Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Resolutions in condemnation of the Administration at Washington for its inaction in regard to the seizure of Corinto, Nicaragua, were adopted by the Assembly today under suspension of the rules, the vote standing ninety-one ayes and fifteen noes, one of the Democrats voting with the Republicans. The resolution was offered by Representative Ainsworth, the Republican leader in the Assembly.

They recite in preamble the recent events in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the action of the British Government in occupying the soil, and declare that such forcible interference by a European monarchy in the affairs and authority of the member of the great sisterhood of American Republics is an open and flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine. The resolutions concluded as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, that we condemn and denounce the distasteful and lack of national and patriotic spirit which has characterized the Administration at Washington in dealing with this complication, and

Resolved, That we regard as a betrayal of fundamental American principles the omission and neglect on the part of the Chief Executive and the head of the Department of State to interpose resolutely and effectively against such forcible invasion of a sister republic and against such infraction of the principle and precept of the Monroe doctrine.

#### IT LOOKED LIKE TROUBLE.

Nicaragua Was Ready to Repel a British Advance—Exciting Times.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR (Nicaragua), May 1.—The arrest of Casimiro Gonzales by the English, charged with intimidating people from selling provisions to their ships, caused great excitement in Leon and Managua. Rumors were current that the incensed mob would try to attack the town of Corinto. The English doubled their guard and sent pickets out along the railroad line and raised the rails. After a night of suspense, in the morning 200 marines left the town in the direction of Paso Cabellos, where the Nicaraguan forces are situated in a well fortified position.

#### Art League's New Quarters.

The new quarters of the Kilauea Art League are about completed. The stage is twelve by sixteen feet. Lights are to be suspended from the ceiling opposite the position usually occupied by footlights. A neutral tint has been put on the walls of the main room for advantageous show of pictures. Electric lights will be so arranged that reflectors will cast full light on the walls. The new quarters are airy and well lighted.

## A BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Opening Reception of Healan Boat Club Largely Attended.

DECORATIONS AND LIGHT EFFECTS

Many Prominent People Grace the Occasion—Splendid Music for Dancing—Lady Patronesses—Efforts of Club Members Fully Repaid.

IN a place so charming, and surrounded as it is by water, cut off from communication with land except by a long walk, gathering the cool breezes from both mountain and sea, the Healan Boat and Yacht Club house seemed of all places the one where a dance, successful and enjoyable in all its aspects, could be given. That it was a successful and enjoyable affair, those who were so fortunate as to attend will bear witness.

Last night's social success was the crowning event of the building of the new boathouse—the housewarming. The members were "At Home" in the new structure for the first time.

The long walk leading to the boathouse was beautifully decorated with numerous colored Japanese lanterns. At the top of the stairs leading from the walk were situated the gentlemen and ladies dressing rooms.

The decoration of the dancing hall was a feature much and favorably commented upon.

Immediately at the front and facing the main entrance was a life-size crayon picture of Mr. T. F. Lansing, president of the club, in an octagonal frame. This was prettily set in a horseshoe bound with the club colors and studded with red, white and blue incandescent electric lights. The picture was a complete surprise to Mr. Lansing. At different points in the hall were oars crossed and tied with colors of the various boat clubs.

On the seaside wall were two miniature oars, under which was a cleverly interwoven emblem made of the letters H, B, C, in white, purple and yellow flowers, surrounded by a maize wreath.

A picture of Captain Clarence Macfarlane in rowing costume was placed in a life buoy above the prize silver cup. American and Hawaiian flags cleverly draped, at various points in the room, together with a horseshoe in white carnations and maiden-hair fern, completed the decorations.

The club house was brilliantly lighted with electricity, the dancing hall being illuminated by three chandeliers.

The programme consisted of twenty dances and several extras. Excellent music was furnished by Professor Berger's orchestra. Nearly all the places played were new.

Refreshments were served between dances on the lower floor.

Those who did not arrive by carriage had recourse to boats. The Philadelphia launches were kept busy carrying officers of the ship and their friends.

Among the prominent persons present were President Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Admiral Beardslee, Captain Cochrane, Colonel McLean, officers of the Philadelphia, Mrs. Atkinson, W. P. Boyd and wife, W. E. Rowell, J. H. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, C. M. Cooke and wife and B. F. Dillingham. Over six hundred persons were present.

The officers of the club and their wives received. Messrs. T. F. Lansing, A. Brown, H. F. Wichman and G. E. Boardman were the patronesses. President Lansing was floor director. Messrs. W. F. Dillingham, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. O. Carter, Jr., and F. B. Oat acted as assistants.

Great credit is due members of the Healan Club for the pronounced success of last night's entertainment. The members wish to thank most heartily their president, Mr. T. F. Lansing for his skillful pilotage of the affairs entrusted to his care.

#### STABBED IN THE NECK.

Thrilling Experience of Captain Mahaney With a Sailor.

Captain Mahaney, of the Helen Brewer, was at this port on the bark Foohing Suey some time ago. While here he had a misunderstanding with some of his crew. While the vessel was going to Manila the captain was attacked by one of the malcontents and stabbed in the neck. Before any further injury could be done, the dangerous man was shot by the first mate. At the report of the revolver matters quieted down. Had the mutinous sailor succeeded in killing Captain Mahaney, there is no telling what might have happened. Several of the boat boys remember the trouble between the captain and members of the Foohing Suey's crew.

#### Carl Willing Injured.

Carl Willing met with a painful and perhaps serious accident at his home near Ewa court house on Monday. A native came to Willing's place with a ride, in which a cart-ridge was lodged and could not be removed. In handling the weapon it was accidentally discharged,

Willing's eyes and face being severely burned with powder.

Dr. E. C. Surmann was called and applied soothing remedies. It can not be stated at this time to what extent Willing has been injured. His physician hopes, however, to save the injured man's eyes if inflammation can be prevented.

## BY AUTHORITY.

#### Pound Notice.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound at Hauula, to the land owned by David Kekoa Kaapu, and known as Haleaha, on the mauka side of the Government road leading to Punaluu, in the District of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed David Kekoa Kaapu Poundmaster for the above Government Pound, vice J. Wahineimai, removed.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 7, 1895.  
3990 1853-3t

MR. HARRY T. MILL Shas this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 20th, 1895.  
1651-3t

MR. WILLIAM KAMAHOA has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kealahua, District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice S. Kekumano deceased.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 30th, 1895.  
1651-3t

Sale of a Tract of Government Land at Mokuleia, Waiakua, Oahu.

On TUESDAY, June 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction, a tract of Government Land at Mokuleia, Waiakua, Oahu, containing an area of 220 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$450.00.  
Possession to be given October 21, 1895.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 30th, 1895.  
3983-3t

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
HONOLULU, May 1st, 1895.

To all those parties supplying merchandise, provisions and other material for the use of the Government, notice is hereby given that the usual credit of three to six months, granted to first-class buyers will be expected, and will be paid, as the occasion may require.

The Minister of Finance reserves all rights of payments for supplies, within the time above specified.

It is must be presented monthly, and not later than the 5th day of each month, when they will be properly registered.

M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.

8 8-3t 1651-2t

Sale of Surveyor's Theodolite Transit

On Wednesday, May 15th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

I will sell at Auction, at my Salesroom, Queen street,

ONE VERY FINE 6-INCH

Surveyor's Theodolite Transit!

Elliot Bros., London, Maker.

The Instrument can be seen at my salesroom.

Jas. F. Morgan,

AUCTIONEER.

Dated April 29, 1895. 3981-3t 1650-5t

## FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahua Bay; the large portion of this fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee. Considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,  
Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.  
164-1w 1612-4t

## MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public

1241-7.



## SILVER QUESTION PHASES.

Paper of Chief Justice Judd Before  
Social Science Club

## REDUNDANCE OF WHITE METAL.

Gold is hoarded—At 2 Per Cent.  
Premium—Legislation Needed to Put  
Metals on Equal Basis Keep  
Silver as Subsidiary Coin

At the last session of the Social Science Club, Chief Justice Judd read the following essay entitled, "Recent Phases of the Silver Question."

On the 14th of January, 1884, I read before this Association a paper on the "Silver Question and Hawaiian Currency." In that essay I stated my opinion that the then recent importation of a large amount of Hawaiian silver coin, in the face of an Act of Legislature making United States gold the standard and legal tender, "betrayed the grossest ignorance of political economy." I also predicted that when this Hawaiian silver coin got into circulation it would postpone indefinitely the resumption of gold payments. Let me here rehearse the history of this piece of statecraft: The coinage of this Hawaiian silver was done without the sanction of any law of this country. King Kalakaua and his premier, Gibson, evidently relied for their authority upon Article 36 of the Constitution, which read that "the King coins money." These exponents of the Constitution did not consider the rest of the article, that reads "and regulates the currency by law." This article merely expresses the principle that the State alone, and not private individuals, establishes what shall be the medium of circulation and standard of value. The "King" means the State—through its Legislature. Mr. Claus Spreckels received in installments one million dollars in United States gold from the Hawaiian Treasury and substituted therefor one million dollars in Hawaiian silver. The particulars of this transaction have never been made public. It was probably a gradual process, and was effected by depositing the coin and receiving certificates of deposit therefor at par. These certificates were paid out through Spreckels bank as cash. At any rate, the seigniorage on this transaction must have been at least \$150,000, which Mr. Spreckels pocketed. Kalakaua and Gibson either did not know that the difference in actual value between a gold dollar and a silver dollar was then about 20 cents, or they would have made a bargain by which the Government should share in this profit. I do not impute to these now deceased personages that they would have insisted in personally sharing this plunder. If they had questioned the transaction they would have been answered: "Will not five dollars in silver purchase in Honolulu as much as five dollars in gold?"—and that would end the discussion.

During the first six months of 1884 there were imported here of Hawaiian silver one million dollars worth in nominal value, in denominations as follows: \$500,000, in dollar pieces; \$350,000, in half-dollars; \$125,000, in twenty-five cent pieces, and \$25,000 in dimes. An Act was passed in July of that year to "Regulate the Currency," authorizing among other provisions the sale of silver coins, other than those of the United States and Hawaii—and \$523,355 37 of such silver was sold as bullion, for which \$441,171 was received in United States gold, the loss being 15.94 per cent. This Act established the gold coins of the United States as the standard of value and the legal tender of this country. The standard silver coins of the United States and of Hawaii were made legal tender in payment of sums of ten dollars and under. There was also a wise provision in this law authorizing the replacing of silver coins with gold, "whenever it shall appear that there is such an excess of silver coins in circulation as disturbs the equilibrium between gold and silver coins," the treasury to bear the loss of such exchange, and the sale of the silver to be made upon public advertisement of sixty days calling for tenders. Most unfortunately for the country, Mr. Gibson secured a large majority in the legislature of 1884 and among other disastrous legislation he secured the passage of an act which repealed the portions of the act of 1884 which allowed the sale of redundant silver. This act deprived United States silver of its quality as legal tender, but retained the gold standard and repealed all provisions by which it could be enforced.

Now what is the present condition of affairs? Our exports are sold abroad for United States gold. By an amicable and convenient arrangement the exporters (sugar factors) who have exchange for sale furnish it to a local bank, which undertakes to import from time to time such amounts of United States gold as may be thought sufficient to supply the needs of trade. I do not know whether this agreement is any more definite than as stated. Still, gold is in demand and silver is plentiful. Two per cent. is charged for gold. Enterprises whose receipts are from local sources, and consequently are largely in silver, have to pay two per cent. to obtain gold to pay to dividend receivers and to creditors who insist upon being paid in legal tender. There is a constant struggle at the Custom House, at the tax offices and at the Government treasury to avoid receiving silver and to avoid paying out gold. Government officials are often required to take from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. and even 50 per cent. of their salaries in silver. The excuse is that the Government is obliged to receive large amounts of silver and is under the necessity of getting rid of it in some way. Gold is hoarded. We pay out silver first and keep the gold as long as we can. The Chinamen do this. We all do it. Greham's law is as inexorable now in Hawaii as when it was first formulated during the reign of Queen

Elizabeth. The gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, of 900 fineness, is the standard of value, or the yardstick of money, which is the medium of exchange. It is just as impossible to have a gold dollar circulate side by side with a silver dollar worth only about half the gold dollar, as it would be to have made legal the selling of cloth by the yard measured by a 36 in. yardstick and by an 18 in. yardstick, and sold at the same price. Everyone would try to sell by the 18 in. yardstick, and the buyer would try to buy by the 36 in. yardstick. Before any transaction could be had the yardstick to be used would have to be agreed upon.

It is only because in these islands, where we all know each other, there is mutual confidence and forbearance, that silver does not fail to a much lower depth of depreciation than two per cent. If gold payments were rigidly insisted upon, the evidence of the glut of silver would be more apparent. But where the gold standard prevails it is never intended that silver shall be used except as subsidiary coin—that is, for purposes of making change.

We are now even trying to keep gold afloat, in our community of 90,000 souls, alongside of 900,000 dollars of Hawaiian silver, to say nothing of a good deal of American silver and United States greenbacks and national bank notes. Say 900,000 of Hawaiian silver, because I learn that about \$100,000 of Hawaiian quarters and halves have never been issued and remain today in the treasury vaults in the same bags that held them when deposited there eleven years ago.

The silver dollar in use, of 412 1/2 grains, was coined in the ratio of 1 to 16 (15.988) as valued by the gold standard. This was at that time in the United States (1884) the true value of silver as compared with gold. The great production of silver since that ratio was fixed has lowered the value of silver immensely. The proper ratio now would be about 1 to 80. That is a given weight of gold would be worth about 30 times an equal weight of silver. In order to keep the gold dollar in circulation side by side with the silver dollar, the silver dollar should be cast of about double its present size. This would solve the matter theoretically; for the intrinsic value of the two dollars—one of gold and one of silver—would be the same, and they would be interchangeable; but the practical difficulty in handling these huge discs would prevent the adoption of this plan. Then, too, any further variation in relative value would necessitate the adoption of a new ratio and a fresh mintage of silver. No country could stand the expense of this. The only way to keep silver in circulation as a medium of exchange and keep gold also in circulation, is to treat silver as a commodity except as small change, and stamp each silver coin or note with its weight and fineness. This would not satisfy silver fanatics.

But the using of silver as a medium of circulation as it obtains in actual use in these islands is an immense burden. Has anyone any idea of the expense to the community in caring for, counting, handling and transporting silver in one year? Bear in mind that our sugar plantations, expending for labor, supplies and material tens of thousands of dollars per month, have to ship the coin up from Honolulu and distribute it and that it comes back by shipments from retail traders to pay their debts to importers. Coin has also to be shipped occasionally to keep good the reserves of the postal money order offices.

On consultation with officers of a large domestic steamship line, I have ascertained that about \$40,000 of silver is transported from and to Honolulu during each month of the year. This is \$480,000 for the year, and as the other steamship company handles an equal amount, we are safe in saying that \$960,000 of this bulky metal has to cross and recross our inter-island channels during the year. This amount costs not a little during the year for freight charges. The occasional total loss of coin and the constant loss by abrasion are worth mentioning. The weight of this coin is about 50,825 pounds, or over 25 tons—the dollar weighing 9.10 ounces avertupois. There is not the slightest occasion for this state of things. I do not say that the right would prevent gold coin from being shipped among these islands. The freight charges on shipments of coin as freight being less than on transfers through the postal banks prevent the latter method being used for any but small amounts, and the absence of private banks makes the use of commercial paper less common here than in most other communities. The ignorant and distrustful of paper. In the United States and England it is estimated that the mass of business transactions are made in paper—and say 95 per cent. of settlements are accomplished by checks, drafts, certificates and all the various kinds of paper. Now, if the excess of silver in silver could be put out of circulation, but little silver or gold should pass from hand to hand. Some new legislation is necessary by which certificates of deposit for gold could be issued. Sufficient law existed to accomplish this, in section 9 of the Act of 1884 above referred to. It allowed the Minister of Finance at his discretion to receive United States gold coin on deposit to any amount over fifty dollars and to issue therefor certificates of deposit of such denominations as he shall deem for the public interest, payable to the bearer on demand without interest. This law should be re-enacted; it would add very much to the public convenience to have "gold paper" in circulation. But unless the redundant silver is disposed of, then gold certificates would be at the same premium as gold coin is now. It is impossible to see why we cannot with appropriate legislation have our currency on a firm basis that will give stability in all our business relations.

Gold is not appreciating in value in the world. It is more stable in the equality of its production from year to year than silver, and must continue to be the medium of circulation in spite of the efforts of the bi-metalists or the silver monometallists, as the figures given below will show. A recent article from Robert E. Preston, Director of the Mint at Washington, (North American Review for January, 1895), shows an almost uniform increase of the world's production of gold, as follows: In the year 1888—\$58,837,294; for 1889—\$101,441,800; for 1890—\$100,110,000; for 1891—\$110,314,100; for 1892—\$112,000,000; for 1893—\$135,406,800. In 1888 Africa produced only \$4,500,000 of gold; it produced in 1893—\$29,305,500—owing to the discovery and development of the Witwatersrand's gold fields in the Republic of South Africa, and the Guianas' production has grown from \$623,070 in 1888 to \$4,279,400 in 1893. The output of gold for 1893 was 16.08 per cent greater than the annual average of the greatest productiveness of the California and Australian gold mines. Mr. Preston says: "The fact is that the production of gold was never so rapid as it is today." The value of the annual product of gold alone is almost equal to that of the production of both gold and silver before the depreciation of silver began, and Mr. Preston asks, "How then can the economic evils from which the commercial, agricultural and industrial world is suffering be ascribed to the scarcity of gold?"

Dr. Lucas has published two monographs to show that the ores containing gold decrease in the quantity of gold produced the deeper they are mined. This view is contradicted by Mr. Preston. Prof. Lucas finds support by a Mr. T. A. Rickard in the last North American Review. I have not undertaken to venture an opinion as to which side has the best of the argument.

We have neither gold nor silver mines in these Hawaiian Islands. Consequently there is no strife here between the "gold bugs" and the friends of the "dollar of our daddies."

There is no party issue here between those who believe that a currency that will pay debts all over the world is the best currency to use at home and those who think that cheap money and plenty of it will give the working man higher wages and higher purchasing power for those wages.

We can import here all the United States gold we need as a backing for Government certificates of deposit redeemable in gold.

We can keep this gold here whenever we have disposed of our redundant silver, provided we firmly insist on every payment over five dollars being made in gold. The present limit of tender in silver of ten dollars should be reduced to five dollars. To let ten dollars loose in settling a large number of transactions keeps enough silver afloat to make itself felt in keeping gold out of circulation. This was Professor Sumner's view expressed to me as long ago as 1880.

This long-suffering community should be relieved of its burden by the first Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii. United States silver should be made legal tender on a parity with Hawaiian silver for payments of obligations of five dollars and under. This coin could readily be brought here if, under some contingency, which I consider to be remote and improbable, we should need more silver. Just now American silver of all denominations, also United States greenbacks, National banks' paper and silver certificates pass without question, though none of this money is legal tender.

It is received only in small amounts it is true, for the reason that it can be worked off through tourists, steamers' officers, and for remittances to the United States. In other words, debts abroad can be paid with it.

But it is high time that we settle our currency here. The agitation in favor of bimetalism theoretically, but for silver monometallism in practice, is growing more and more intense in the United States. The indications are that it is destined soon to become a great political issue upon which parties shall divide. The United States Senate is gaining accessions of silver monometallists by election of Populist Senators from the newly-admitted States. The prejudices of the West are growing stronger in favor of the fanatical view that free coinage of silver is the panacea for the present depression of trade and agriculture. The great West is nursing its grievances against the gold bugs of the East. The last Congress refused to say that the last issue of bonds should be made payable in gold. Some refused to vote for gold payments lest it should be implied that previous issues of bonds were not payable; others, because they would not disgorge their darling metal silver. If the United States should go over with a sudden snap to the silver standard, when the gold reserve is gone and the greenbacks are paid in silver or not at all, the people will be converted from their folly, but not till then.

The general proposition that as the United States goes so goes Hawaii in such matters may prove true, and we be obliged to abandon our efforts to enforce the gold standard. This will depend upon whether the State of California, and more particularly the city of San Francisco, resolutely maintains gold payments as it did during the war. For one, I am hopeful that the process of education will enlighten the silver men and convert them before the final catastrophe comes. Gold will continue to be the lawful unit of value in the United States—a gold dollar worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in the coin—does not depend upon the force of a legal tender law for its circulation. Gold has become the unit of value by natural selection and not by the fiat of law.

Edward Atkinson, in his article in the April Forum on the "Battle of Standards," publishes tables which show that in all the important products of industry in agriculture, manufacturing, transportation or commerce, there has been a reduction in the cost of production and of distribution which fully accounts for the reduction in price between 1873 and 1893—and not the appreciation of gold as a cause of silver.

Let us do better than to close this paper. Six questions Mr. Atkinson asks bi-metalists and challenges them to answer:

"First—How, and by what process of silver to the law, do they propose to force the equivalent acceptance?"

"Second—To name a single article of any considerable importance on which the admitted decline in price cannot be accounted for by the application of science and invention to production and distribution."

"Third—To show how the legal parity of the two metals at the treaty ratio is to be maintained if producers, merchants, exporters, importers and bankers individually choose to deal with each other on the unit of a given weight of gold, whether coined or not."

"Fourth—They are asked to state on what ground an act of legal tender can be justified which gives a debtor the power to force upon a creditor a

kind of money which the creditor does not want, and has not agreed to take, while depriving the creditor of any choice in the matter?"

"Fifth—It may also be asked why there should not be an international agreement for the free coinage of an international coin made of gold, and an international coin made of silver, under new names, each distinct from the other, preferably adjusted by weight to the metric system. Would not such free coinage meet every just demand for bimetalism?"

"Sixth—What need has gold coin of any act of legal tender, national or international, to enforce its acceptance when of full weight and true to its name?"

These questions have never been answered."

## Often Tired but Never Weary.

Let's discuss this point for two minutes. Here's a man who says that at certain periods he began to feel "tired and weary." That's precisely the way he puts it in his letter. Now anybody has a right to feel tired or fatigued (it's the same thing), after labor or much exercise. It's the body's fashion of telling you to hold up, to give it a rest. It's a natural and, in health, with supper and sleep just ahead, a pleasant feeling. But weariness—that's different. That comes of monotony, of waiting, of loneliness. Weariness is of the mind, not of the body. But it can arise in the body all the same. If this bothers you at first, don't say, "Stuff!" "bumbug!" but study up on it. A man may be tired and happy, but not weary and happy. For weariness means depressed spirits, and nerves all sagged down in the middle. And when you get both at once you will be wise to find out what's gone wrong.

It is a short letter, this is, and we can just as well quote the whole of it. The writer says: "It was in November, 1887, when I began to feel tired and weary. It seemed as if I had no strength left in me. Before that I had always been strong and healthy. My appetite was poor, and for days together I could not touch any food that was placed before me. After every meal that I did succeed in forcing down I had such dreadful pains in the chest and back that I was almost afraid to eat. Then there was a sharp pain around the heart, too, as though I was stabbed with a knife."

"I lost a deal of sleep, and for nights together I didn't sleep at all. Then I began to lose flesh rapidly, and was afraid I was going into a consumption. Yet I kept on with my work, however, but it was a hard thing for me, because no work or nervous that I trembled from head to foot. As time went on I gradually got worse and worse, and my eyes were sunken and drawn in. I consulted a doctor in Kentish Town. He gave me medicine, but it did no good. After all this I got the idea into my head that I should not recover."

"One day a lady came into the shop, and noticing the state I was in, kindly asked how long I had been ill. I told her all about it, and she said, 'You try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup; it has made me well, and I believe it will do you good.'"

"I sent for a bottle, and after taking only a few doses I felt relieved. Presently my food agreed with me, and I enjoyed my meals. I could sleep better also, and by keeping on taking the Syrup I soon got as strong as I ever was in my life. Since that time (now over four years ago), I have been in the best of health. I consider that in all probability this remedy saved my life. All events, it restored my health, and life without health don't amount too much. I gladly consent to the publication of this statement, and will answer inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), G. VINCE, 142 Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W., November 30th, 1892."

The Mr. Vince's unfortunate experience comes to happy end. As he has to work for a living, like most of us, he is no doubt often tired, but never weary any more. And who can possibly be more wearisome than long continued illness? With him, as with millions, it was the stomach that was in fault. His food entered the stomach and stopped there. So he suffered from two bad results: he received no strength from it, but he did receive the deadly acids and gases which the fermented stuff gave birth to. Indigestion and dyspepsia. The same old story of pain and misery, and, thank mercy, the same story of restoration and gratitude as after a special for help had been made to good old Mother Seigel.

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**GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

**For Sea, River**



## AMONG HAWAII'S CHILDREN.

Work Done in Free Kindergartens the Past Year.

FINDS NEEDED TO CONTINUE

Report of Mrs. Coleman Read Before Woman's Board—Attendance Exceeded Most Sanguine Hopes—Where the Money Has Gone—Necessities—Etc.

Meetings of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions are events to which the ladies of Honolulu always look forward with a great deal of pleasure, dealing as they do with questions looking toward helping the unenlightened and needy. Yesterday's meeting was no exception so far as interest was concerned. Some fifty ladies attended.

Miss Mary Green spoke of her trip to Hilo; visits made to churches along Olaa road; temperance talks and other matters of interest. A committee was appointed to arrange the annual Woman's Board tea party for the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, to take place during first week in June. Native ministers from the other islands will be present at that time.

It was found that \$150 was needed for the year's appropriations. The contribution amounted to \$85, one lady giving \$50.

A lady from the States, who has had considerable experience in work among the neglected and tempted classes, spoke at length on the subject. She reviewed scenes and incidents in many cities; life in dilapidated tenements; inhuman landlords, etc. Her remarks were listened to with much interest, that portion referring to labor in the slums being particularly entertaining. This charming lady is enthusiastic over the grand work being done in the States toward caring for the lower classes.

The appended annual report of the Financial Secretary of the Honolulu Free Kindergarten was presented and read:

In the field of kindergarten work the past year has been one of rare privilege and rich experience. If it has been a successful one, we believe that it is in large measure due to the fact that we have built on other men's foundations. It but remained for us to take up the work previously started and find means for its enlargement.

The four kindergartens already in operation when we took up this work as an organized branch of the Woman's Board, reopened under our charge Sept. 10th of last year, with 33 children in the Chinese department, where there are at present 36 in attendance, and 53 have been enrolled during the year. The Portuguese department opened Sept. 3d with 32, and now have 53, with 64 names on list.

Our other sources of income the past year, outside of the regular pledges, have been special donations, of which there have been many generous ones; the interest on the memorial fund, tuition fees of three paying pupils in the training class, and rents from fruit and soda-water stands on Emma Hall premises. This latter source of income will cease, however, after the first of next July.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank with most grateful appreciation all who have aided us in our work during the past year; not only in direct financial way, but in any way that has helped us. Our gratitude was expressed early in the year by the action of the board, in renovating and repairing the building last summer, ever showed a warm interest in our plans and a cordial desire to do all insofar as they were able to make the place comfortable, convenient and clean for the children. From the merchants in Honolulu and from many others we have received many necessary articles for the furnishing and finishing of the buildings and grounds at Emma Hall and for the Chinese and Portuguese kindergartens on Fort and Miller streets, such as kindergarten tables for the accommodation of forty children in the new department, a piano for that room, a large cage of twelve beautiful birds, plants, pictures, window shades, door mats, bookcases, chairs, easy and straight, house and garden utensils too numerous to mention, occupation materials for the Hawaiian Kindergarten, a clock for the Japanese department. And here let me say that our Japanese patrons have done most nobly, their monthly contributions to the work fully covering the expense of the teacher of that department and of her assistant, who comes in from Ewa plantation every day. We have been obliged to fit up a larger room lately for the Portuguese kindergarten, the expense of which and the furnishing have been much lessened by gifts from kind friends of the work. We gratefully acknowledge many services of help to our teachers in various ways for the furthering of their work. Many moments spent for us in personal help in fitting up the rooms at different times, in repairs to organs and utensils for kindergarten uses in many ways. For the making and lettering of kindergarten boxes and painting of signs, and in many other ways which time forbids us to mention. To all these kind donors of material, time and strength, which has saved us large expense, we extend special thanks, assuring them that the smallest services have been as fully and thoroughly appreciated as any larger one, and that each has done its own essential part in making our year's work one of great inspiration and success. The great kindergarten apostle said "Nothing comes without a struggle,"

and we wish to record here a tribute of appreciation to our faithful and untiring Supervisor, Miss Eastman, who has had more to struggle with in carrying out her part of the work than many of us are able to realize, also to the teachers of the various departments for whom this has been an unusually hard year, since, in addition to their regular teaching duties, requiring large outlay of strength and nerve, they have been faithful and earnest pupils themselves in the training class that they might thereby be better fitted to carry on the great work that lies before them, through these little children, for humanity. And we wish to include the several assistants as well, who have done all in their power in kindergarten and classroom to make the work a success for us and for themselves. We realize that for all these there has been a constant call for much personal sacrifice of time and strength, which we most thoroughly appreciate and thank them for. It has been a growing conviction on our part that the most important factor in our present work lies in the training class room.

There have been many obstacles and hindrances to the carrying out of this work as fully and completely as we could have wished, but a good degree of progress is being made in it, and we believe that the course will prove to have been one of great benefit, not only to the pupils who are now taking it, but to all the children who are to come under their influence in the future, either in the kindergarten or in the home. For we perceive that this training is of as much importance in the preparation of women for mothers as for kindergartners.

Froebel said that "In the children lies the seed corn of the future," and that the destiny of nations lies far more in the hands of women and mothers than in the possession of power." How important then that we should, as he says, "Cultivate women who are the educators of the human race, else the new generation cannot accomplish its task."

Are we beginning to realize the importance of this training of our daughters and sisters? The great discoverer of this system of education has passed on, "but his works do follow him." One of his biographers, the Baroness von Harenholz Bulow said that, "In spite of the slight understanding of his idea that Froebel found in his contemporary, he was thoroughly convinced that the time for it would come." If these hundred years after his death my method of education shall be completely established, according to its idea, I shall rejoice in heaven," he said to her once when she was lamenting over its slow and imperfect advance. Not fifty years of that three hundred are yet passed, but the heaven of his thought is already working in many quarters of the globe, more rapidly perhaps than he could have dreamed. It is with us, now, to follow the light that has come into our midst and take up his work, not only in the kindergarten but in the training class as well. Let him speak to us today, as to those who were once his pupils he spoke, "Out of his overflowing love of humanity, of the helplessness of children exposed to all harms by the arbitrary way in which they are managed, but whom God has entrusted to the female sex to be moulded into true men and at the same time into children of God, to be led back consciously to him from whom they came forth." And then he further emphasized the great responsibility that was imposed upon woman as educators of the human race, a responsibility doubled in our day, whose problems are so difficult to solve that the male sex alone is not able to solve them. In speaking of the kindergarten work itself he tells us that "The A B C of things must precede the A B C of words and give to the words (abstractions) their true foundation. It is because the foundations fall so often in the present time that there are so few men who think independently."

We do not know what the coming year has in store for us, but we feel that it is rich with promise and we earnestly hope that many of our young women just stepping on to the threshold of life may be inspired to cultivate themselves for their God-given work. We want our training class to go on, which it cannot do unless we have the pupils for it. The course of the present class will be completed at Christmas time, and we trust that between now and then there will be some who will be ready to help in the formation of a new class for the opening year, next January.

This work for the children is a field where earnest consecrated Christian effort in its broadest sense will blossom out into rich fruition. It is characteristic of the highest standard that is needed in our kindergartners.

To those who are so generously supporting our work and to all who are interested in it, we submit this report in the earnest hope that we have been permitted to renew your enthusiasm and that with fresh inspiration and a new consecration you will respond to its great needs in the present, and for the future that it may not only be carried on as it is, but be largely increased. Our hearts are heavy with unfilled longings as we go about the streets and see the numbers of children whom we yearn to gather in and surround with the uplifting influences of the kindergarten. Oh, let us all remember that "the hope of the world lies in the kindergarten," and let us come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty forces of evil that are abroad in the land and that hinder His great purpose for humanity. Let us do all that we can and let us do it now.

Respectfully submitted,  
HARRIET CASTLE COLEMAN,  
Financial Secretary, H. F. K.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos F Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr C M Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents."

Any special design for rubber stamps engraved to order at the GAZETTE office.

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## CONCERT AT PUNAHOU

Interesting Programme Excellently Rendered—Song by Miss Axtell

A large and appreciative audience gathered in the parlors of Punahou College Tuesday to hear the concert of the students under the direction of Miss Axtell. The entertainment passed off with great credit to all concerned. Both vocal and instrumental parts of the programme were heartily applauded.

After the programme had been concluded, Miss Axtell was requested to sing. She responded by rendering in a most charming manner Lodbr's "Out on the Deep."

The following programme was rendered

PART I.  
Piano Duet—"Invitation a la Valse"..... Weber  
Misses Axtell and Wilcox.  
"Speed Away"..... Woodbury  
College Glee Club.  
"Für Elise"..... Beethoven  
Miss Austin.  
Aria—"Op. 24, No. 12"..... Liehner  
Miss Mabel Sauter.  
Song—"O, Povero Fior" (Poor Little Flower)..... Pinsuti  
Miss Mattie Richardson.  
Sonatine—Allegro, Moderato, Andantino, Allegretto..... Koehler  
Miss Nellie Porter.  
Fleur Fleurette—No. 1..... Liehner  
Miss Mary McKinley.  
"After School"..... Liehner  
"The Children's Ball"..... Koehler  
Miss Edith Bond.

PART II.  
"The Song of the Triton"..... Molloy  
College Chorus.  
"The Mill"..... Jensen  
Miss Ivy Richardson.  
Sonata—No. 1, F Major First Movement..... Mozart  
Miss Wilcox.  
"a) Soldier's March"..... Schumann  
"b) Songs of the Reapers"..... Schumann  
Miss Winnifred Andrews.  
Song—"Ritournelle"..... Dennee  
Miss Mattie Richardson.  
Ba lade..... Burgmuller  
Miss Lizzie Lindsay.  
Hunting Song—"Op. 19, No. 2"..... Mendelssohn  
Miss Elsie Wilcox.  
"Slumber Song"..... Kueken  
Girls' Glee Club.  
\*Began in September.  
\*First Appearance.



Mrs. Judge Peck

## Dyspepsia

Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a Justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press.

"I have a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and

Heart Trouble. Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend revealed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my life, as spoken of the improvement, I have received such great benefit from it that

Cladly Recommend it. I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps up my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures flesh and strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much." Mrs. H. M. Peck, Tracy, California. Get HOOD'S.

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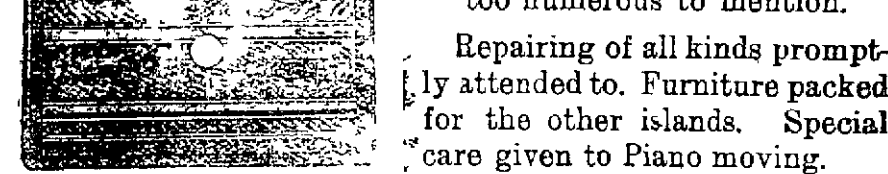
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We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for cleaning sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

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